

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4253.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

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Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 1, at 3 o'clock, ANNUAL MEETING
of the Members.
TUESDAY NEXT, May 4, at 3 o'clock, Prof. SVANTE
ARRHENIUS, D.Sc. Hon. F.C.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on
"Cosmogonical Questions." (The Tyndall Lectures.) Half-a-Guinea
the Course.
SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock, Prof. WALTER RALEIGH,
M.A., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on (1) 'Edmund Burke';
(2) 'Burke's Prose.' Half-a-Guinea.
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

MONUMENTAL PAINTING FROM GIOTTO TO
MODERN TIMES.
Mr. ROGER E. FRY, B.A., will begin a COURSE OF SIX
LECTURES on FRIDAY, April 30, at 4.30 p.m.
Fee for the Course, 1s. 1s.
Separate Lectures, 2s.
Full particulars on application to the undersigned.
WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary.
University College, London, Gower Street, W.C.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION GUILD.—

TWO LECTURES ON PSYCHOLOGY, Prof. C. S. MYERS, at
the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON, FRIDAY,
May 7, at 8.15 p.m., 'Memory.' FRIDAY, May 14, at 8.15 p.m.,
'Illusions.' Single Lecture, 2s. the Two Lectures, 3s. 6d. Members
of the Guild, free.—Tickets may be obtained on application by post to
the HON. SECRETARIES, University Extension Guild, 440, Birkbeck
Bank Chambers, W.C.; or at the University on the Evening of the
Lecture.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES will be delivered by Mr. G. P.
MUDGE, A.R.C.S. Lond. F.L.S., Lecturer on Biology, on TUESDAYS
at 10.30 a.m. in the BIOLOGICAL THEATRE of the COLLEGE,
commencing on TUESDAY, May 4. Subject:—'Experimental
Evidence relating to Variation and Heredity and its bearing upon
the Problems of Evolution.'
All Students of the University are free to attend. Members of the
Profession will be admitted on presentation of their address cards.
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Mr. ANDREW LANG
will preside at the 119th ANNIVERSARY DINNER on MAY 13 at
the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE at 7 for 7.30 p.m.
LORD TENNYSON, Sir EDWARD CLARKE, K.C., and
Mr. MAURICE HEWLETT will speak.
The Committee will be glad of an early reply from Ladies and
Gentlemen who are willing to be Stewards.
Donations to the Chairman's List will be gratefully acknowledged
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May 5, at 7.15 o'clock.
The Right Hon. H. H. ASQUITH, P.C. M.C. M.P., Prime Minister,
in the Chair.
Dinner Tickets, including Wine, One Guinea.
Donations will be received and thankfully acknowledged by
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THE EXAMINATION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN CLASSICS,
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WEDNESDAY, June 16. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY
OF EXAMINATIONS, University Offices, Durham.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—THE NEXT PROFESSIONAL EXAMINA-

TION OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held JUNE 7-12,
1909, at the LONDON UNIVERSITY, SOUTH KENSINGTON, and
at various Provincial Centres. Last date of entry, MAY 22.—Copies
of the Syllabus, together with all details, can be obtained on
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The BELFAST COMMISSIONERS, under the Irish Universities
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JURISPRUDENCE and ROMAN LAW.
and to READERSHIPS or LECTURESHIPS in the following
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CELTIC LANGUAGES and LITERATURE.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY and HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
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PHYSICS.
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.
BIO-CHEMISTRY.
GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

Information as to Salary and other terms of these appointments
may be obtained from
ARTHUR JAFFÉ, Secretary to the Commissioners.
(N.B.—Canvassing of individual Commissioners will be a disquali-
fication.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

PROFESSORSHIP OF ECONOMICS.
THE COUNCIL will shortly proceed to the ELECTION of a
PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS in the UNIVERSITY.—Applications
must reach the Registrar, from whom further particulars may be
obtained, not later than MAY 12, 1909.
W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

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Applications must be sent in by May 29. Further particulars may
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probably Bookbinding.
Applications (25 copies), setting forth particulars of previous
experience, together with copies of not more than three recent
Testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned on or before
SATURDAY, May 15, 1909, of whom any further information may be
obtained.
AUSTIN KEEN, Education Secretary.
County Offices, Sidney Street, Cambridge,
April 20, 1909.

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April 16, 1909.

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early as possible to Mr. R. E. KNOCKER, Town Hall, Dover. Can-
vassing will be considered a disqualification.
By order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., April 19, 1909.

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THOMAS W. HAND, City Librarian.
Central Library, Leeds, April 20, 1909.

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Form, which can be obtained from me, together with further particu-
lars, on the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
FRED. R. HUGHES.
Secretary to the West Suffolk Education Committee.
Education Office, Bure Hall, Bury St. Edmunds,
April, 1909.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-

COMING EXAMINATION. JUNIOR APPOINTMENT IN
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(18-19). JUNE 10. The date specified is the latest at which
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Applications to be made on Forms H.40 and H.428 respectively, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointments, from the EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on MAY 14, 1909, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

All communications on the subject must be endorsed "H.4" and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
April 28th, 1909.

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MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS (Frame and in the Portfolio), including the Property of A. W. CLIFFORD, Esq., of Chesham, Gloucestershire, comprising Engraved Portraits, principally of celebrated personages connected with Gloucestershire, by J. R. Smith, T. Watson, J. Condy, J. Green, R. Earlom, J. Smith, J. Faber, C. Turner, S. W. Reynolds, J. E. Sherwin, J. Ward, W. Ward, and others; BORAR-BOOKS, containing Portraits, and a few ENGRAVINGS after OLD MASTERS, &c., the Property of FRANK FALKNER, Esq., of Bowdon, Cheshire, comprising fine Mezzotint and other Portraits after Sir J. Reynolds, G. Romney, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir P. Lely, and others, including Lady Taylor, by W. Dickinson, after Sir J. Reynolds—Lady Cockburn and Children, by C. Wilkin, after the same, proof before letters, &c.; other Properties, comprising FANCY SUBJECTS of the ENGLISH SCHOOL, some printed in Colours—Portraits by celebrated Engravers, after Sir J. Reynolds, Sir H. Raeburn, J. Russell, and others, including a few fine Proofs by Samuel Cousins, after Sir T. Lawrence, &c.

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Or it may insinuate here and there a seed which after experience may render fruitful. But it is vain and even silly to expect to convince men of the need of a Saviour who are as yet untroubled by conscience."

This view accounts at once for the nature and the limits of Dr. Figgis's book. He addresses himself mainly to those who look at religion, to some extent at least, from the same standpoint as he does himself.

The main thought of his four lectures may be said to be the reassertion of the supernatural in a materialistic age. He will have nothing to do with the apology which minimizes the superhuman nature of the Christian revelation or its expression in the life of Christ and the Church. Thus, first, asserting that the force of the Christian Gospel depends on the very characteristics which awake hostility and arouse criticism, he emphasizes the miraculous as exhibiting the truth of God "as not Himself entangled in the endless chain of natural causes," and as thereby being "so uplifting and exhilarating a force." In the second lecture his point is that the notion of mystery in religion, and thus the Christian doctrines of the Trinity and the sacraments, which are "repugnant to the rationalist temper," yet "come home to the religious sense, conscious of the vastness of the order of the world, and feeling instinctively that the threads even of this life pass far out beyond our understanding." Thirdly, he asserts the inadequacy of the idealist attitude, and the power of the historical as appealing to "the plain man," concrete, particular, personal. And at the end, while fully admitting the difficulties of the idea of forgiveness in any scheme of thought—indeed, perhaps not only glorying in, but even somewhat exaggerating, them—he proclaims, with obvious sincerity and force, that "these very difficulties, the hardness of pardon, the knowledge that it is undeserved, are what endear the Cross to the mind of the sinner." Dr. Figgis, in fact, does not so much concern himself with the difficulties of thought as with the needs of life. At the same time he is very far indeed from ignoring philosophic objections. The striking force of his book is largely due to the fact that he feels them acutely. But he is equally convinced that the objection to an historical religion is one which is equally strong "against any system which gives reality to the individual life." The Christian system meets more needs, and contains more facts, than any other. We have at the present day to emphasize, not the likeness, but the unlikeness, of Christianity to its rivals. And it will outlast all criticism because—taking up Mr. Bernard Shaw's challenge, he repeats—it "fits the facts." It is only to the religious, he asserts, that the Gospel appeals at all: "It makes no attempt to appeal to the non-religious, if there be such."

This is a brief view—perhaps as inadequate as it is summary—of the main thought of these lectures; but to many readers the attraction of the book will lie

as much in the expression as the thought. The style is sharp, quaint, vivacious, full of illustration and epigram, full of vivid personality and humour, sometimes playful, sometimes severe. It is the book of a man who has very real and wide learning, and has also a human sympathy as real and as wide. He is an historian. He insists on the evidential value of the survival of the Church, and the increasing volume of Christian experience. But no less he is ready to take up the most modern philosophers, and to toss and gore them, too. He is as much of a critic as he is an apologist. Perhaps at times he is too severe a critic: Dr. E. A. Abbott, for example, does not deserve the sharpness of tone with which his honest and conscientious, however inadequate, work is met. But it is the vividness and "actuality" of allusion throughout the book which give it its remarkable freshness, and a place apart from ordinary apologetic, as a book which every intelligent person should be glad to have read.

Where excellence lies so much in detail it is impossible for a reviewer to convey an adequate impression of a book. One could only quote epigrams which, divorced from their context, would seem monotonous in their very brilliancy. Let us note rather a few minor points, and that mainly with a view to the second edition which a work so attractive in manner, and so original in position, is sure speedily to obtain. There are dangers, we all know, in epigram; and now and then—not often—Dr. Figgis might do well to revise his antitheses. We do not think that "the sublime madness of the faith" goes so far as to bid us "worship a babe, a carpenter, and a criminal." Christians worship Christ because he is their Lord, not because He was once a babe; a carpenter indeed we are led by one (and probably authentic) reading to believe that He was, but the fact has no special relation to His religious claim; a criminal—it is surely the whole point of the Christian belief—He was not. We doubt if theologians will accept as accurate the statement that "the Eternal Spirit" is "veiled in symbol in the Eucharist."

The sermons added to the lectures sometimes repeat the same ideas and even phrases. At other times they attempt new subjects which we should like to see Dr. Figgis treat at greater length; for instance, in a too brief sermon on the 'Need of Authority in the Church,' the preacher is so much occupied with Romanism that he never really says what, in his opinion, the authority of the Church is. Again, when he asserts the essential difference (e.g., p. 149) of Christianity from other religions, one cannot but be struck by the fact that (if we are not mistaken) so important a book of modern apologetic never mentions 'The Golden Bough' at all. Is it not an exaggeration to say (p. 156) that Christ—Dr. Figgis has just been speaking of Newton and Shakespeare—"alone can give distinction to commonplace things"? Surely this is true of many poets and men of science,

and conspicuously true of those whom Dr. Figgis has just named. And—though we can only mention the subject briefly—we are by no means satisfied with the author's view of Bishop Butler (in an Appendix on 'The New Theology and Bishop Butler'). He seems, for the moment, to forget that in the 'Analogy' Butler never tried to prove Christianity to be true; and we are by no means sure that there does not lie a more real help to Christians in the eighteenth-century philosopher's view of the supernatural as relative to man's knowledge of the works of God than in that which proclaims it so triumphantly as a distinction and a contrast. But these are points on which we should be glad to see Dr. Figgis develop his views at greater length. We should be glad, too, to see him not only express satisfaction that the ideals of Bismarck and Goethe were obviously not Christian, but also discuss what was the attitude of these two great men to the Christian faith. If we mistake not, he could find something worth saying on the point.

There are not a few signs that the lectures were prepared for the press with some haste, and we cannot endorse the gratitude which the author expresses to the friend who revised the proof-sheets. His name we will not mention, though he is, we suggest, the critic who believed (see Preface) that miracles were a hindrance to faith, and whose influence is responsible for the frequent use of the word "boggle," as a verb and a noun, in the book. Many errors have been allowed to remain. A sentence like the following (p. 48) needs considerable revision:—

"I imagine that, however devout he may be, the attribute of the English officer or professional man would be much less hostile to the Faith than it is in France";

and it takes some time before one can understand this (p. 92):—

"In a world in which we are to be trained to virtue through freedom and love is the highest virtue, suffering, alike to resist temptation and to embody the giving-ness of love, is inevitable."

On p. 60, last line, the article has dropped out; on p. 117 "burk" should be "burke"; on p. 151, "antipodes," surely "antithesis." Dr. F. W. Bussell is quoted as "G. Bussell" (p. 172); from p. 184 the copy that reached us is completely muddled, as regards head-line and pagination, and in consequence the notes are very difficult to fit to the text. But all these things can be easily set right; and we should be glad to see so striking a book free even from trivial faults.

Gambetta par Gambetta. Edited by P. B. Gheusi. (Paris, Société d'Éditions littéraires [Ollendorff].)

THE memory of Gambetta has gained by the picture of him presented in such histories, by opponents of his policy, as that of M. Hanotaux. Gambetta had the reputation of being an unwilling writer, and many, even among his friends, were amazed at the mass of letters—mostly,

though not all, genuine—which appeared in two recent rival publications. All the while there existed a far larger number of family letters giving a fuller and a more wholesome impression of Gambetta's life before the war of 1870, in the shape of outpourings of the heart to father, mother, and that aunt whose long care for the young Gambetta made her the friend of all his supporters. The present volume comes from the family, and, admirable in tone, will now be read along with the better among the later letters—unfortunately published first. No sufficient reason is suggested for the long concealment of the papers now at last before us. The letters were obviously not written for the world; but, if such letters are ever to be given to the public, these might be, and might have been many years ago, with no effect other than that of creating a perfect picture of the man as he lived and suffered.

One generally knows the worst, and often much more than the worst, about public men, especially in France during periods of revolution when politics meant life or death. Gambetta was "the Mirabeau" of the last years before the war and fall of the Second Empire. His oratory was styled with truth "un tonnerre nouveau," and he himself "le Tombeur de l'Empire." French wrestlers, coming from Arles and Nîmes, and recalling by their build and features the professional gladiators of Rome, produce from time to time among them one as conspicuously superior in brute strength and in success to all the others of his day as is the leading toreador of Madrid to his Spanish rivals. Such a champion is called "le Tombeur." Gambetta's "volcanic oratory" gave him a similar supremacy, in the Parisian world, the Bar and politics, between 1866 and 1870. Admirers who belonged to all schools of thought and held all except Napoleonic opinions, from Berryer among monarchists to the extreme Republicans, had no suspicion of the tender and sentimental nature that underlay the vehemence of the Tribune. For ten years the young man had been writing with his very blood in terms such as few sons ever made use of towards a (very ordinary) father. He tells from week to week the hopes with which his soul was animated, and the suffering—reaching at times almost to the point of starvation—that he underwent in Paris.

Until Gambetta's mother packed off the famous aunt to live with him, and that lady—"de bronze"—settled down with grim determination to the task of keeping house in face of debt and without an income, Gambetta was as "disorderly" as his worst reputation. On the other hand, the story of subsequent ill-gotten affluence vanishes into smoke. The legend will not survive the weekly revelations of his budget, even during and after the days of supreme power. Gambetta ended his war-dictatorship as much on the wrong side financially as he began it. He lived well upon his salary during those subsequent years in which he governed France as the "occult

dictator," from the Palais Bourbon; but he spent it as he went along, and was helped by his family, out of their small means, to the trifling sums by which, to the last, he failed to balance his accounts.

In the present volume there is little about the statesman and little about public affairs. Its contents should be combined with the genuine among the other letters, and the history of Gambetta's life as related by M. Joseph Reinach among friends, and by the regular historians among outsiders, in order to obtain that final picture for which the materials are now ready.

Gambetta's family were more Italian than the world had realized: even more Italian than the Bonapartes were Corsican. After the naturalization of Gambetta, his new French citizenship did not prevent his repeated assertion of his Italian nature and Italian feelings. He writes as a patriot of two peoples united in a common Roman civilization. The form, at first, was turgid. The sentiments are simple, but the pen is dipped in Gascon ink and carries the writer into mixed metaphor, while his sentences are packed too full of allusion to allow us to mention style. Like many of the descendants of the coasting sailors of the Genoese Republic, the Gambettas of the village of Celle-Ligure were republicans, and Gambetta's father—a timid, moderate shopkeeper, terrified at his son's occasional violence, and at rumours of an imaginary atheism—was as firmly republican as his illustrious son.

Writing of the Empire in his twentieth year, when he had been in Paris as a student for thirteen months, Gambetta describes the Orsini attempt, and draws a magnificent portrait of Mazzini, adding:—

"La logique chez l'homme est si différente, d'après l'élection du principe, que la canonisation chez un tel peut marcher de front avec sa guillotinaide."

Then he comes back to the *coup d'état* and the fate of the French republicans:—

"Entendez-vous la note lugubre? C'est toute une élite de jeunesse qui râle sur le trottoir, les cheveux dans la boue, la bouche souillée de poudre et de sang français,—1852!"

In the following passage of the same letter Gambetta finds one good point in Louis Napoleon: that fatalistic courage which, unfortunately for France, did not negative the most hopeless indecision. He says that any one can be calm in face of danger, "but after—when the man has escaped, and he is there, safe!" He finds Orsini still more brave, for Louis Napoleon had only been in the castle of Ham: "Si on l'avait mis dans les donjons de Mantoue, il est à parier qu'il y serait encore." Political assassination was not, however, in Gambetta's line; and even in this outbreak of enthusiasm he shows it by an offensive epithet.

The Athenæum commented not long ago on a statement in a recent history that Gambetta knew nothing of art. It is worth noting in support of our opinion that as early as his twentieth year he displays in several letters considerable

knowledge of some branches of the fine arts, and in almost all a deep sense of scholarship, combined with a fixed intent—such as that of Keats—to possess himself of the spirit of the ancient past.

After his call to the Bar Gambetta has fine passages on eloquence and on ambition. Here is one :—

“Pourquoi te le cacher à toi, mon bon père ? L'ambition me dévore ; peut-être ne suis-je que le jouet de mon orgueil ? Mais, après tout, l'ambition n'est pas un crime. L'orgueil est une force et, avec le travail pour levier et l'épéon du besoin, que ne peut un jeune homme ardent, honnête et qui a toute la vie de son père pour exemple ? Aussi, je surabonde de courage et d'amour filial pour toi et pour vous tous que j'embrasse.”

Here is another :—

“Rien n'exalte comme la lutte, parce que rien n'est plus suave que le triomphe. Le triomphe ! C'est là le mot talisman qui chasse le sommeil, avive les forces, multiplie et trempe l'esprit des jeunes gens. La victoire ! rien que ce mot et cette idée, il y en a assez pour vous changer un nain en géant. C'est presque toucher la palme de la main que de la désirer avec tant d'ardeur.”

It is curious to note that Gambetta foresaw the Ollivier ministry and “l'Empire libéral” more than five years in advance, and a little later (in March, 1865) wrote of M. Ollivier : “If the Empire takes him, the Empire is far gone.” Exactly a year before the beginning of the war Gambetta was at Ems, and notes that the King of Prussia, afterwards the first German Kaiser of the present Constitution, had asked after the health of the distinguished young French deputy. A year later, to the very July day, King William was again at Ems, pursued by the French Ambassador in the “interview” of which Bismarck altered the official account from “a message of peace” into “the trumpet call.” The answering blast of France was blown too late, when Gambetta alighted from his balloon.

Linguistic Survey of India.—Vol. IX. *Indo-Aryan Family Central Group.*—Part II. *Specimens of the Rājasthānī and Gujarātī.* Edited by G. A. Grierson. (Calcutta, Government Printing Office.)

THIS volume of the Linguistic Survey of India deals with Rājasthānī and Gujarātī. Of these the latter will be a familiar term to many of our readers, but not so the former, which has, indeed, been invented for the purposes of the Linguistic Survey. In old times the various dialects of Rājasthān, the country of the Rajputs, were included by Europeans under the general name of Hindi. Nevertheless, the Serampore missionaries were aware of the existence of many of the dialects and sub-dialects classified by Dr. Grierson under the head of Rājasthānī, for they translated the Bible into six of them.

Of literature there is abundance in Rājasthānī, but little is known about it. There are the old bardic histories embodied

in Tod's ‘Rājasthān,’ but probably few Europeans, except the enthusiastic author of that romantic book, have studied them. As for the ‘Prithirāj Rāsau’ of Chand Bardāi, which at one time attracted much attention, great doubts have been thrown upon its authenticity, and the only part as yet published is written in an old form of Western Hindi.

Dr. Grierson justifies the invention of a new class-name to designate the languages of the Rajputs by an elaborate comparison of the grammar of the principal dialects of Rājasthānī with that of the dialects of Western Hindi, its nearest linguistic neighbour on the east, and also with that of Gujarātī. He considers that the Rājasthānī dialects, so far from being dialects of Western Hindi, ought rather, if they must be included under some hitherto acknowledged language, to be classed as dialects of Gujarātī. To begin with, they agree in giving to the letter *v*, not a sound resembling that of the English *b*, as is common in Western Hindi, but one intermediate between *v* and *w*, so that Dr. Grierson writes in the present volume *v* before *i* and *e*, and *w* before the remaining vowels. In the inflexion of nouns they differ from Western Hindi, and agree with Gujarātī. Moreover, in the formation of the personal pronouns, and in the conjugation of the verb, they either take an independent line, or agree with Gujarātī. In one important point, the formation of the present definite, Rājasthānī agrees with Gujarātī in adopting a principle which is altogether foreign to the genius of Western Hindi. On the whole, his conclusion is that the Rājasthānī dialects form a group among themselves, differentiated from Western Hindi on the one hand, and Gujarātī on the other. Geographically these dialects may be classified as those of the West, of the Central East, of the North-East, and of the South-East.

Of these the most important, from a practical point of view, is the Western dialect, known as Mārṡwārī. It is spoken by more than six millions, and is the only dialect that has a considerable recognized literature, though this literature has been, as yet, but insufficiently studied. The Mārṡwārīs are known as merchants all over Hindustan. Indeed, the Mahājānī character, much used for correspondence and mercantile documents, is, according to Dr. Grierson, the Mārṡwārī current script, which has been carried, in the course of trade, to the remotest parts of India :—

“Its illegibility, owing to the omission of the vowels, has given rise to numerous stories. One of the best known is of the Mārṡwārī merchant who went to Delhi. Thence his clerk wrote home ‘Bābū ajmēr gayō bārī bahī bhēj-diḡe, the Babu has gone to Ajmer, send the big ledger.’ This, being written without vowels, was read by its recipient, Bābū āj margayo, bārī bahū bhēj diḡe, the Babu died to-day, send the chief wife—apparently to perform his funeral obsequies !”

In a variant of this story, which we have heard or read somewhere, and which came from Gujarāt, the recipient, a rela-

tion, was comforted by a bystander, who pointed out to him that the letter could not be intended to convey bad news, as the envelope did not exhibit the superscription usual in such cases : “Strip and read.” Accordingly he was enabled to spare his tears and his raiment.

One interesting point in Mārṡwārī is that it has a regularly inflected passive voice, formed by adding *ij* to the root of the primitive verb. It is pointed out that these passives have always a kind of potential sense, like the potential passive formed by adding *ā* to the root in the languages of Hindustan proper. It is an axiom of philology that more importance is to be attached in the classification of languages to the grammar than the dictionary ; but in view of Dr. Grierson's previous remarks, it is interesting to learn that the Mārṡwārī vocabulary is nearer that of Gujarātī than that of Hindi.

Though Mārṡwārī is, in some respects, the most important language of Rājasthān, we find in the present volume the Central Eastern dialect, of which Jaipuri is taken as the standard, treated at greater length. This is due to the fact that the materials for its study are more numerous, owing to the labours of the Rev. G. Macalister, who was employed by the Maharaja of Jaipur to conduct a special linguistic survey of the State. So important does Dr. Grierson consider the services rendered by this gentleman to linguistic science, that he acknowledges his indebtedness to him in connexion with Rājasthānī in a special note prefixed to the present volume, coupling his name with that of the Rev. G. P. Taylor, from whom he has derived valuable help in the section of the volume dealing with Gujarātī.

Jaipuri, though belonging to the east of Rajputana, is nearly allied to Gujarātī. The following points seem worthy of notice. In pronunciation there is a frequent interchange of the vowels *a* and *i*. As regards consonants, aspiration is commonly omitted. In the nouns there are occasional occurrences of a neuter. In other respects there are wide divergences from the system followed in Hindustani. With regard to verbs, it may be observed that in Jaipuri the old simple present is used both as a present and a subjunctive, whereas in Hindustani it has lost its original meaning, and is now used solely as a present subjunctive. The future has two forms. One is based on the analogy of the Hindustani future, *lā* or *lo* being substituted for *gā*. The second form has *sy* or *si* for its characteristic letter, and is the direct descendant of the old Sauraseni Prakrit future. The past tenses of transitive verbs are constructed passively, as in Hindustani, but in Jaipuri the agent takes no termination ; while the termination *nai*, corresponding to the Hindustani *ne*, is used to denote the accusative. Thus the Jaipuri *wo ghōṛā-nai māryō* is the equivalent of the Hindustani *us-ne ghore-ko māṛā* (he struck the horse). Hāraufī (one of the dialects into which, as well as Jaipuri, the Serampore missionaries translated

the Bible) differs very little from Jaipuri. The same may be said of Ajmeri and Kishangarhi, the other two Central Eastern dialects.

North-Eastern Rājasthānī is represented by two dialects, Mēwātī and Ahīrwāī, the language of the Ahirs. The former shows Rājasthānī fading off into the Braj Bhākhā dialect of Hindi. Ahīrwāī is the connecting link between Mēwātī and the Bāngarū dialect of Western Hindi. Neither of these dialects appears to possess any literature. Mēwātī is properly the language of Mēwāt, the country of the Mēōs, but its boundaries are really more extensive. It is the language of the whole of the State of Alwar, of which only a portion is Mēwāt. The declension of nouns closely follows that of Jaipuri, but in the pronouns and verbs there is a resemblance to Western Hindi. The Ahirs or Hirs, the Abhiras of Sanskrit literature, are recorded on the stone pillar at Allahabad (fourth century A.D.) as having been vanquished by Samudragupta, of the imperial Gupta dynasty. Dr. Grierson knows of no works written in Ahīrwāī, and of no previous account of the language. In its grammar it differs but little from Mēwātī.

The two dialects of the South-East are Mālvi and Nīmāḍī. Mālvi is strictly the language of Mālwa. It is spoken in the Mālwa tract, i.e., in the Indore, Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Western Mālwa Agencies of Central India. It represents Rājasthānī merging into Bundēli and Gujarātī. The grammar agrees, on the whole, with that of Jaipuri and Mārwāī. Nīmāḍī is spoken in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces, and in the adjoining portion of the Bhopawar Agency of Central India. It has, to a certain extent, been influenced by the Bhīl languages and by Khāndesī. The above summary does scant justice to the exhaustive analysis by which the dignity of Rājasthānī has been asserted and its territory demarcated.

In passing from Rājasthānī to Gujarātī we are concerned not with a newly discovered linguistic group, but with a long-established language. The word Gujarātī means the vernacular language of Gujarāt, and this name accurately connotes the area in which it is spoken. It is used in the province so called, and also in the peninsula of Kathiawar. It is the court and business language of Cutch, and has even extended a short distance into Sind. Gujarāt is the country of the Gurjaras, a host of Asiatic nomads who, like the Huns, invaded India in either the fifth or sixth century of our era. From the Punjab and the United Provinces they seem to have passed through Rajputana to Gujarāt. Mr. Vincent Smith tells us that the famous Parihār clan of Rajputs is only a section of the Gurjaras, and related to the plebeian Gūjars, an agricultural and pastoral caste numerous in Upper India. We learn from the same authority that Rajputana was governed for centuries by Gurjaras, whose capital was at Bhilmāl, some fifty miles to the north-west of Mount Abū; and in the ninth century

the Gurjara king of Bhilmāl conquered Kanauj, and transferred the seat of his government to that city. It is, perhaps, not too daring a supposition if we conjecture that the Gurjara invasion from Rajputana accounts for the great similarity between Rājasthānī and Gujarātī. However, the Gurjaras were by no means the only settlers in Gujarāt. Dr. Grierson dwells on the fact that the rich soil of Gujarāt has always attracted immigrants, and shows that it has been peopled by a very *colluvies gentium*.

Gujarātī is exceptional in possessing a series of documents which enable us to connect it with its immediate parent, the Nāgara form of S'aurasena Apabhramśa, which was known to the grammarian Hemachandra, who flourished in the twelfth century A.D. Two hundred years after his death we find a grammar of Sanskrit written in Gujarātī vernacular:

"Fifty years afterwards Gujarātī literature commences with the poetry of Narsingh Mētā. We have thus a connected chain of evidence as to the growth of the Gujarātī language from the earliest times. We can trace the old Vedic language from Prakrit down to Apabhramśa, and we can trace the development of Apabhramśa from the verses of Hemachandra, down to the language of a Parsi newspaper. No single step is wanting. The line is complete for nearly four thousand years."

The grammar of Sanskrit written in the Gujarātī vernacular, referred to above, was published by the late Mr. H. H. Dhruva in 1889. He was, apparently, under the impression that he was publishing a Gujarātī grammar. In these circumstances it is not surprising to read that the original is carelessly printed. As a Sanskrit grammar it is of small value; but by means of the explanations written in the vernacular, Dr. Grierson has been able to reconstruct the grammar of old Gujarātī, as it was between the time of the grammarian Hemachandra and Narsingh Mētā. He has thrown the results of his investigations into the form of an appendix, which bids fair to prove very useful to any students who may take up the old bardic histories, to a certain extent utilized by Forbes in his 'Rās Mālā.'

At present the only true dialectic variation in Gujarātī consists in the difference between the speech of the educated and uneducated. It is generally asserted that the Parsis and Muslims speak special dialects, and Mr. St. Clair Tisdall has given a specimen of Parsi Gujarātī in the chrestomathy appended to his simplified Gujarātī grammar; but the difference appears to consist principally in the vocabulary, which borrows freely from Persian and Arabic. However, we are told that, as a matter of fact, most Muslims speak Hindustani.

It follows, therefore, that the specimens of Gujarātī from various localities, which Dr. Grierson has printed, must, as a rule, be taken to represent the speech of villagers and uneducated people. This is, however, not true of the Nāgarī dialect, which is Gujarātī with a large infusion of Sanskrit words. This fits in well with

the fact already mentioned, that, according to Dr. Grierson, the literary form of the Apabhramśa, from which Gujarātī is descended, was in old times known as the Nāgara Apabhramśa. Indeed, some scholars maintain that the Devanāgarī character owes its name to having been the form of script used by this caste, in contradistinction to the ordinary Gujarātī character.

We have already mentioned some points in which Gujarātī resembles Rājasthānī. One is the use of the neuter gender, which is sporadic in Western Hindi, is found to be more and more frequent in Rājasthānī as we go westward, and is established in Gujarātī. In both Gujarātī and Rājasthānī the suffix *do*, changing in the feminine and neuter to *dī* and *dū* respectively, is added to nouns. This is a direct survival from the parent Apabhramśa. In the declension of nouns Gujarātī and Rājasthānī agree in having the nominative singular of strong masculine *a*-bases ending in *ō*. Gujarātī has also a peculiar use of the past tenses of transitive verbs, which Dr. Grierson has noted in Rājasthānī, but in no other Indian dialect. It seems unnecessary to multiply instances. A fairly careful perusal of this volume will probably convince most students that Rājasthānī and Gujarātī have not been connected without good reason.

The special excellence of the Linguistic Survey of India may be said to consist in its healthy freedom from dogmatism. The Director takes particular pains to furnish his readers with facts, which enable them to test his conclusions. The present volume shows the same fine insight and persevering industry which have characterized its predecessors. It does credit to the enlightened liberality of the Government of India, as well as to the collaborators who, under the able guidance of Dr. Grierson, have contributed to the success of this great scientific undertaking.

Sir John A. Macdonald. By George R. Parkin. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

THE "Makers of Canada" Series has included some names whose title to rank as such may fairly be questioned; but, if ever a man deserved to be called the maker of his country, it was the statesman of whom his leading opponent said, at the time of his death, that his life from the date he entered Parliament was the history of Canada, associated as he was with all the events which brought Canada from the position of two small provinces, having nothing in common but their allegiance to the British Crown, to that of the Dominion of to-day. No doubt the fact that Sir John Macdonald's life was so closely bound up with that of Canada causes special difficulties to a biographer; but the present volume is mainly concerned with his public doings, and does not add much to our knowledge of his private character. Nevertheless its appearance is well justified. Mr. Pope's authoritative 'Memoirs,' though of great

interest, are too long for the ordinary reader; the last years of Macdonald receive inadequate treatment, and the tone is that of a strong partisan, all who ventured to oppose his master and leader being treated with scant respect. In the present volume, on the other hand, an admirable proportion is maintained in the treatment of the different periods; and the editors have been singularly fortunate in obtaining the services of a writer who, like Dr. Parkin, is inspired by the conviction which was at the bottom of Macdonald's political belief, shining clear and steadfast amidst all the opportunism and cynicism of his party manœuvres, that loyalty to Canada and loyalty to the Empire were not incompatible, and that in their reconciliation and service lay the whole duty of the Colonial statesman and citizen.

The scope of his book allows Dr. Parkin to brush aside the moral shortcomings and inconsistencies which, if ever the *vie intime* of Macdonald is worthily treated, will afford interest to the psychologist. In the brief references to such matters Dr. Parkin extenuates nothing, though of course he does not set down anything maliciously. His business is with the larger issues, the wider atmosphere, in which the statesman moved who, more than any one else, embodied the spirit and purpose of the Canadian people. Even in such a survey all is not to be admired in this very human hero. No attempt is made to deny that the conscience of the country was rightly shocked by the revelations in connexion with the Pacific Railway and the general election of 1872. At the same time who can deny the justice of the apologia which, in his final summing-up, Dr. Parkin makes for Macdonald's methods of politics?

"Are we to throw the blame upon the men who manipulate the constituency, or shall we equally blame the constituency which lends itself wittingly and willingly, nay eagerly, to temptation? In these matters to apologize for Macdonald is to arraign the general condition of Canadian politics.... It is doubtful whether it can honestly be said that Macdonald ever vigorously used his great influence to combat this evil, or even thought that the contest was one that he was called upon to wage. A statesman of higher ideals might have done so. He accepted men at their own valuation, and the world as he found it. But it was admitted on all hands that if he was ready to offer corrupt inducements to others, he remained incorrupt himself. 'These hands are clean,' he said with dramatic earnestness after the Pacific scandal, and his protestation was believed by the Canadian people so far as any suspicion was concerned that he had made mean gains or been actuated by petty personal motives in what he had done."

But if in the field of political morality Macdonald was no idealist, he yet, as has been already intimated, carried along with him certain leading ideas to which he remained faithful throughout his political peregrinations. He never wavered in his loyalty to the Empire, and he never wavered in his belief in the future of Canada. Compare his first and his last political address, and one is impressed,

behind the covering of party rhetoric, by the ring of keen Imperial loyalty. It is so obvious now to prophesy smooth things for the future of the great Dominion that we are apt to forget that, as recently as 1891, a leading Canadian statesman could denounce the "national policy" as having

"left us with a small population, a scanty immigration, and a North-West empty still; with enormous additions to our public debt and yearly charges, an extravagant system of expenditure, and an unjust and oppressive tariff."

But for the faith and hope that were in Macdonald, it is very doubtful whether the Canadian Pacific Railway would have ever come to its difficult birth, or, if it had finally been made, would not have come too late to prevent Western Canada from being a portion of the United States. Macdonald apparently knew little of trade questions, and adopted the "national policy" on political rather than on economic grounds; and, merely judging the question from this point of view, he would be a bold man who should say that he was wrong. Be this as it may, the successful statesman must needs be an optimist; and because Macdonald believed, with his whole heart and mind, in the future of Canada, therefore the new nation now coming to life will always hold his name in special honour.

It only remains to add that the manner and style of the volume are worthy of its subject; but is it clear that the proposal of President Jackson, with regard to the Maine boundary, was really one which could ever have been followed by practical results? And, after the labours of Dr. Ganong, is it not rather late in the day to sneer at "the timidity of Lord Ashburton"?

NEW NOVELS.

When a Woman Woos. By Charles Marriott. (Eveleigh Nash.)

MR. MARRIOTT seems to have reached his level, and each new novel he publishes confirms him in his place. It is not so high a place as some of the admirers of 'The Column' prophesied for him, but he has vastly improved since he wrote his first book. He has no great aptitude for form or plot, but he seems to go upon the sound principle of working out a character in a certain atmosphere. The only danger against which a writer should guard in doing so is the risk of leaving the tale in the air. There is an amorphousness about 'When a Woman Woos', which might have been averted with a little care. Also, we note a provincially of tone to which we have referred before. On the other hand, Mr. Marriott has always sympathy and atmosphere and sincerity.

The Road of No Return. By A. C. Inchbold. (Chatto & Windus.)

MRS. INCHBOLD's principal characters are Russian reformers of the present century, who, for various reasons, travel to the Holy Land. When the story opens

the heroine is the nominal wife of a patriot who has been sentenced to exile for ten years; and her own acquittal, due indirectly to the eager sensuality of a Chief Commissioner, is followed by a visit from this functionary, whom she nearly kills in defence of her honour. The passport of a dead woman enables her to leave Russia, and, in company with a superstitious villager, she makes a pilgrimage which brings her under the happy influence of a disciple of Tolstoy. Her husband, who is imprisoned despite the terms of his sentence, consents, without abandoning his patriotic projects, to become a monk of the Orthodox Church, and his marriage is consequently annulled. The part of the story dealing with Palestine is particularly good, considerable skill being shown in keeping to a Russian point of view. The touching aspect of Russian pious credulity is admirably shown in one episode; but so able a writer should refrain from stretching the "long arm of coincidence."

The Story of Hauksgarth Farm. By Emma Brooke. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE effects which the author has aimed at are of that large, simple order which precludes any intricacy either in plot or characterization. The scene is laid in a remote district of Westmorland, and the actors, strictly limited in number, are for the most part representatives of the hardy agricultural class of some eighty years ago. A high standard of excellence is required to achieve success in a narrative framed on such lines, and it is therefore no small praise to Miss Brooke to say that she has at least escaped failure. Her writing is vigorous, and her conception of character powerful; and the passionate scenes are handled with restraint and artistic feeling, though they lack the touch of mastery which imposes full conviction. Every now and then a slight excess of vehemence, a simplicity that impresses one as studied, a small incongruity in thought or phrasing, momentarily disturb the spell. But the novel is a fine piece of work; its interest is well sustained, and its atmosphere is throughout wholesome and bracing.

The Half Moon. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Eveleigh Nash.)

MR. HUEFFER has followed up his trilogy with another historical novel of a slightly later period in the days of James I.—that time of oppression and unrest which drove explorers overseas to the New World in search of freedom of thought and action. It is always somewhat difficult in a story that purports to deal with real personages to differentiate between fact and fiction, and perhaps the most attractive portion of this book is its strong archaeological element. The characters, for all the author's straining after a certain archaic forcefulness, are shadowy and unconvincing; the thumb-nail sketch of Henry Hudson, the great navigator, is drawn with better effect than the rest. But Anne Jeal, the singularly malevolent

young lady who melts a waxen man to the hurt of the obdurate hero, is merely a violent marionette. The descriptive passages relating to old Rye have atmosphere and charm.

Kingsmead. By Baroness von Hutten. (Hutchinson & Co.)

A READER wants a rather long memory to "carry forward" people from one novel and one generation to another. The author asks us to make the effort. We dimly recall a certain Tommy, an eater of bread-and-jam, and between whiles the utterer of quaint childish remarks. He has now developed into Lord Kingsmead, the whimsical, undersized hero of the present story. His principal reason for existence is seemingly to be the good genius of a newly enriched family who have bought his ancestral hearth. This family (with the exception of the daughter, who is more individual) is treated rather conventionally and not very amusingly. The humours of the old husband and wife and their language are forced and spasmodic. But again some individuality is shown, of an uncomfortable kind, in an enigmatical lady. We were, like the hero, taken in by her. This youth is almost too sentimental, and at the same time too playful and managing. At twenty-three he tries his "prentice hand at match-making. The good-natured plotting and repartee between him and the fat duchess he enlists in his service (she, too, came out of another story) are not quite good enough for the purpose, which appears to be a display of vivacity.

A Fair Refugee. By Morice Gerard. Illustrated. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

THE flight of "the little Viscountess," Marie de Masseine, from the Jacobin butcheries of 1793, which made her an orphan, is impressive from its accessories, which involve a shipwreck on the Cornish coast and her settlement among the rural scenes and people there. Some stirring incidents occur when the squire and the rector, terrors to evildoers, organize their campaign against the wreckers; but the chief interest lies in the love-story, which is well done. The author's style is rather amateurish, but the characterization is clear.

The Show Girl. By Max Pemberton. Frontispiece by Cyrus Cuneo. (Cassell & Co.)

MR. PEMBERTON tells in letters the story of an idle Englishman's love for a Parisian dancer, virtuous amid doubtful associates, and of mysterious parentage. A hypocritical clergyman's hunger for income at the hero's expense provides some cheap amusement; and an impulsive Irishman is an attractive figure. The melodramatic part of the tale, which includes a murder, is only moderately interesting.

Render unto Cæsar. By Mrs. Vere Campbell. (Mills & Boon.)

THE inspiration of a born storyteller and regrettable weakness in construction

produce a queer effect in this novel. It opens with a question of choice between family and mankind: will Gregory Champion adhere to the anti-Plutocratic principles of his friend Ancram, or will he gratify his mother, his father's friend, and the clerk of his father by developing the business of juggling with capital? Gregory goes over to Mammon, and marries an unscrupulous beauty, who later prefers Ancram to him, and arouses his fierce jealousy. Four of the female and one of the male characters are noticeably well drawn, but the story offends by awakening an intellectual curiosity without satisfying it. The financial part is deficient in details, which might have shown more imagination than the luridly melodramatic episode wherein two of Mrs. Campbell's puppets die.

SCOTTISH HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

No writer knows more about the great family with which Byron claimed kinship than Mr. J. M. Bulloch. We therefore welcome his *Gay Gordons* (Chapman & Hall) as the work of an author who goes to original sources for his material and is not content to use scissors and paste on the material of his predecessors. Mr. Bulloch tells us that this book was "really begun in boyhood," which is to say some twenty years ago, when he was a youth in that Aberdeen at whose Grammar School Byron received a material part of his education. The encyclopædic task of detailing the complete history of the Gordons has been undertaken by Mr. Bulloch for the New Spalding Club. Here he has simply turned aside for a moment, as it were, to furnish the general reader with "some strange adventures" in the history of various members of the widely distributed family, from the time of Lady Catherine Gordon, who married Perkin Warbeck, down to the present day. He has omitted such well-known figures as General Patrick Gordon of the Russian Army, Lord George Gordon, and Chinese Gordon; and he reserves the fascinating personality of Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, "for another occasion."

Twenty-two figures or episodes remain, and each of these is treated in a fresh way, with much new detail. We learn all about Admiral Thomas Gordon, the Governor of Kronstadt, who was hand in glove with the Jacobites; about Lady Catherine Gordon, who married a Pole, and became the ancestor of the last King of Poland; about the assassination of Wallenstein by Col. John Gordon, who belonged to the same family as Byron's mother; about the elopement of Lord William Gordon with Lady Sarah Bunbury; about the extraordinary abduction of Mrs. Lee, "the female infidel," by two brothers Gordon, one of whom was a parson; and about a great many more Gordons and Gordon escapades. The adjective "gay" as applied to the family is clearly, on Mr. Bulloch's showing, no misnomer. He would fain discredit the romantic story of how Lady Jane, the famous Duchess, kissed a regiment into being. There must have been some foundation for a statement which has been persistently repeated for over a hundred years; and we are not inclined to follow Mr. Bulloch in giving up the tradition simply because there is no authentication of it in the family papers. Mr. Bulloch has, wisely perhaps, avoided citing authorities, but his work is a careful historical study notwithstanding

its romantic and popular interest. There are a number of illustrations and a satisfactory Index.

The Douglas Cause. Edited by A. Francis Stuart. (Hodge & Co.)—Great as was the issue at stake in this famous suit, the intense interest it excited must be ascribed mainly to the fact that each of the two litigants was able to put forward so strong a case. The first Duke of Douglas died in 1761, and the title and estates passed to his nephew, the son of his deceased sister Jane. The trustees of the boy Duke of Hamilton at once raised an action on his behalf as nearest heir male, and, when this claim had been repelled, they instituted another on the ground that the person calling himself Archibald Stuart or Douglas was not Lady Jane's son. In the Court of Session, which delivered judgment in 1767, Hamilton won his case by the Lord President's casting vote; but two years later the decision in his favour was reversed, with only five dissentients, by the House of Lords, after a whole day's debate, in which lay and law peers alike took part.

Readers of this book, which contains all the Scottish judgments and the speeches of Lords Camden and Mansfield, may find it easier to account for the dubiety of the Court of Session than the certainty of the Lords. Lady Jane was forty-eight years old when she secretly married Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Stuart, and went abroad with him disguised as one of her footmen; and fifty when she claimed to have become the mother of twins. Her capacity to have children, and the appearance, if not the fact, of pregnancy, were indeed proved; but the doubts originally suggested by her age found fresh support in a long train of "obscurity and concealment and want of truth." Leaving their maidservants at Rheims, she and her husband set out, very unseasonably, for Paris; and there the birth was said to have taken place, not at the inn to which they had been directed and whither they had gone, but in so obscure a retreat that neither house, landlady, nor accoucheur could subsequently be traced. Contradictions, false statements, letters purposely misdated, and even forged, added new grounds of suspicion; and it was proved that at this time two French children were stolen by foreigners. Lord President Dundas went so far as to say that in the whole story of the alleged birth he had failed to find "one unsuspicious circumstance"; and we recall a statement in Carlyle's "Autobiography" that he and Adam Ferguson were "the only two of our set of people"—i.e., the *litterati* of Edinburgh—"who favoured Douglas." Nevertheless, the Lords may have been justified in accepting as conclusive the facts emphasized by Mansfield and Lord Chancellor Camden—that Lady Jane was entirely devoted to the children, that the death of one of them hastened her own, that both parents solemnly acknowledged them at death, and that one was "the finished model" of Stuart, the other of his wife. The editor has summarized the history of the case in a useful Introduction, and some interesting private letters will be found in the Appendix. There are many portraits and illustrations.

The Scottish Staple at Veere. By John Davidson and Alexander Gray. (Longmans & Co.)—This work opens with the observation that, "notwithstanding the violent changes in Scottish history, there is much to indicate that the Scottish character is in reality more conservative than the English, and, where possible, clings more tenaciously to the forms of the past." Perhaps even the judicial and parliamentary

systems need not have been excluded from the scope of this remark; for the Lords of Council and Session are, as the name implies, a venerable, if not an ancient body; and, though the Scottish Parliament passed away in 1707, the feudal character of its representation survived intact till 1832. Doubtless, however, it is a more striking fact that so mediæval an institution as the Scottish Staple at Campvere, or, as we now call it, Veere, should have continued till it was abolished by the Dutch Revolutionary Government in 1799.

In the third section, which is almost entirely the work of Mr. Gray, the nature of this institution is analyzed with remarkable thoroughness and precision. Unlike its namesake in English history, which was intended not to restrict, but to concentrate, foreign trade with a view to the easier collection of revenue, the Scottish Staple was the outcome of a system which confined overseas commerce to the merchant guilds of burghs holding of the Crown; and consequently it was regulated, not by the Government, but by the Convention of Royal Burghs, "the oldest representative body in Europe." On the other hand, though a group of privileged traders, it was not a company, and had both a broader and a higher status than the English Merchant Adventurers, for it represented as much of the nation as could legally participate in foreign trade; and as the royal burghs alone sustained the fiscal burdens of that traffic, it was brought into intimate relations with the State. So close, indeed, was this connexion that the Conservator of Scottish privileges at the Staple port was ultimately appointed not by the Convention, which, however, still claimed the right, but by the Crown; he was required to enforce commercial and even religious laws, and became in fact "His Majesty's Agent and Counsel" in the Low Countries. As head of the Scottish colony, he had the rights of jurisdiction formerly exercised by European consuls in Japan, and was expected to supervise the personal demeanour of his countrymen—to see, for example, that they observed the Sabbath, and did not compromise the dignity of their nation by appearing in their "evil worst clothes," or by carrying home their own purchases from market. The disposal of imported goods was entrusted to factors, who were forbidden—with no great success—to trade on their own account; and the merchants who frequented the port were required to reside in an inn known as the Conciery House, where they had the benefit of untaxed liquor. The Conservator's salary was discontinued in 1803; but the office survived as an honorary sinecure till 1847. Mr. Gray has derived much of his information from the municipal archives of Belgium and Holland.

Readers of this exhaustive treatise will appreciate the loss to scholarship which was involved in Prof. Davidson's untimely death. The Preface leaves us in doubt how far he had proceeded with his task; but we gather that he had written, at least in outline, the introductory and historical sections, and accumulated materials covering the whole field. The work is comprehensively planned, Mr. Gray having succeeded in preserving uniformity of style. It is, however, too often overburdened with unimportant, though not irrelevant, detail; and, having no table of contents and only an imperfect Index, is a mine of information not easily tapped.

Men of the Covenant. By Alexander Smellie. 2 vols. (Melrose.)—Half a dozen impressions have not exhausted the popularity of

this work, and it now appears in the dignity of an édition de luxe, with a number of new portraits and sketches. From the literary point of view the honour is not undeserved. Dr. Smellie writes in a manner which is singularly appropriate to the dreamy and plaintive character of his book; picturesque diction and felicity of phrase are not wanting; and his pages are studded with allusions which bear witness to wide reading and a cultivated taste. The book, however, can be commended only for its style. To the present reviewer it is one of several indications that men who in times not remote would have been stern Presbyterians have faded, in the milder atmosphere of our own day, into sentimentalists who rear their palace of illusions on the shifting sands of historical research. Such a man—the most liberal of his type—was the late Dr. Watson, whose 'Scot of the Eighteenth Century' was reviewed in these columns on November 23rd, 1907; and such another is Dr. Smellie. One can hardly call him a partisan, for he is never dogmatic or controversial or bitter; but he has steeped his senses too deep in popular tradition to take an impartial view of history.

His book is one-sided in scope as well as in spirit. His "Men of the Covenant" are not drawn from the host which fought and conquered under that banner, but have been selected from the faithful few who persisted in the struggle after their symbol had been discarded and proscribed; and it is impossible to present a truthful account of the Covenanters when we regard them merely as victims, and not also as instruments of persecution. In a brief prologue the earlier history of the Covenant is indeed summarized. Here we are told that Scotland, at a time when the great bulk of the clergy were convinced Episcopalians, was "thirled to Calvinistic Presbyterianism"; and the Covenanters, when they had just subverted the constitution of Parliament, are described as jealous guardians of the King's "authority." Except for some perfunctory obeisance to the principle of toleration, Dr. Smellie's admiration of his heroes knows no bounds. The subscribers of the Solemn League ought not to have resorted to coercion; but "the ends which they sought"—the conversion of England from Episcopacy to Presbytery—"were sublime and sacred."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. ANGUS HAMILTON, whose previous writings on Korea and Afghanistan have been noticed by *The Athenæum*, now publishes through Mr. Eveleigh Nash *Problems of the Middle East*. In this volume he writes concerning the Young Turks, the Baghdad Railway, our interests in the Persian Gulf, the Turkish railway through Arabia, and Japanese action in Korea. The most valuable part of the book is that upon the Baghdad Railway, and we commend the careful survey of Mr. Angus Hamilton upon a subject which he has considered with less partiality than most British writers. In his strictures on our agreement with Russia Mr. Angus Hamilton shows a nervousness about Afghanistan which will be weakened by study of the pages devoted by General Kuropatkin to the same subject. Mr. Hamilton is also more alarmed than seems to us reasonable about our position on the Persian Gulf. He exaggerates the difficulties with Germany which await us when the Baghdad Railway reaches the Turco-Persian frontier at the head of the Gulf. When, indeed, the railway makes its appearance on or near the Gulf, it will not be German, and it will be British,

in a strategic sense. How a war could be waged with such a line of communications may be asked, with the certainty that the reply of any competent strategist must be that suggested by the pages of General Kuropatkin. Mr. Angus Hamilton believes in "keys." We are well aware that distinguished soldiers have given countenance to the "key" doctrine; as, for instance, in the case of "Herat, the key to India." The fact is, however, that such keys were never of the importance often attributed to them, and that modern changes have in no direction been more marked than in the diminution or suppression of the value of "keys" and fixed defences, and in the advance in favour of the field armies and the fleet. The non-strategic portion of Mr. Angus Hamilton's volume may be commended, especially that dealing with the Baghdad Railway in its commercial and narrowly political aspects.

STUDENTS of war and politics will welcome the appearance, in two volumes, of a translation by Capt. A. B. Lindsay of General Kuropatkin's *The Russian Army and the Japanese War*. The writings of the former Russian Minister of War, afterwards Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, resemble those of Clausewitz in their repetitions and absence of arrangement. Just as the best translations of Clausewitz in French and English form wholly different works of high value, so the present book differs widely from Continental attempts to put Kuropatkin's views before the world. We have nothing but praise for the fashion in which, under the editorship of Major Swinton, Mr. John Murray issues these two volumes. In the Preface translator and editor frankly state the difficulties which have faced them in accomplishing their task. Kuropatkin was, we think, the best Minister of War, not excepting the more famous Miliutin, that Russia has ever found. From the days when as a young officer in Central Asia, Kuropatkin became known to Eugene Schuyler and other travellers, he was the hope of the Russian army. Col. Kireeff, the brother of Madame Novikoff, was a splendid soldier, but even more a great Slavophil politician; and Skobelev was too theatrical to be trusted. Kuropatkin, as Minister of War, made a profound impression on the best officers of the French Staff when he went to Paris to discuss strategic plans. Unlike most leading soldiers, Kuropatkin is too modest; and throughout his writings, as in his Orders of the Day addressed to the army during the Japanese War, has always been inclined to depreciate his own competence. Kuropatkin visited Japan before the war, and reported to the Emperor of Russia the excellence of the Japanese army and the folly of the Russian military attachés who had told their War Office what the Court wished to hear. In one matter only are we inclined to differ from his criticism. He believes that the older Japanese generals were not, as the Russian Staff had thought, unworthy of command in modern war. We have on a previous occasion called attention to the hints of the British officers attached to the Japanese forces, from which it appears that the Japanese possessors of the great war-names exalted by the newspapers were in fact generals of the bow-and-arrow type; brave patriots knowing exactly what to say in General Orders and in official Prayers, and having sufficient sense to allow management by young staff officers who modestly effaced themselves. It is not necessary that we should repeat the painful proof of the hopeless folly of the Russian counsels. The suppression in Russia of Kuropatkin's book is explained by his allu-

sions to the pressure on the Emperor exercised by Bezobrazoff through the Grand Dukes. Moreover Kuropatkin asserts that the Emperor himself was a shareholder in the famous timber concession, the protection of which was the immediate cause of war. Incidentally Kuropatkin helps the "pacifists" of Europe by demonstrating the impossibility of a Great Power sitting down under the loss of European territory. He also shows that at no time could Russia have gone to war with England without risk even greater than that which she encountered in the case of Japan. Again, the Russian strategist teaches a useful lesson to France and to ourselves in his proof of the overwhelming importance of clear decision as to relative expenditure by each Power upon its armies and its fleets. Kuropatkin explains the advantage of sea transport against land transport by long lines such as our Canadian Pacific or the Russian Trans-Siberian railway; and he reassures India as regards the possibility of European Powers carrying on war with communications depending on such lines as the Trans-Caspian, the Baghdad, or the Arabian routes. No opponent of Russian policy has ever given an account of Russian international perfidy more depressing than is Kuropatkin's of the breach of pledge in the matter of the evacuation of Manchuria. Autocracy itself is hard hit by his elaborate proof of the fashion in which the Russian Emperor's firm intention, repeatedly expressed, to avoid war with Japan, was over-ruled "by his principal subordinates." The views of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson as to how great empires should sit down and count the cost before they go to war are powerfully supported by Kuropatkin in his description of

"our ignorance of Japan's readiness for war, and her determination to support her contentions with armed force. We ourselves were not ready to fight, and resolved that it should not come to fighting. We made demands, but we had no intention of using weapons to enforce them—and, it may be added, they were not worth going to war about. We always thought, moreover, that the question whether there should be war or peace depended upon us."

As regards the actual fighting Kuropatkin's views may be briefly summarized by quotation:—

"There was in all ranks a great dearth of men of strong military character, with nerves tough enough to enable them to stand the strain of an almost continual battle lasting for several days. It is evident that neither our educational system nor our national life during the last forty to fifty years has been of a nature to produce men of strong independent characters, or more would have appeared in our army when wanted. Now the Tsar has given us the blessing of freedom."

Kuropatkin often alludes to the importance of the moral factor in modern wars, and names our South African campaign as one of the two which form an exception to his rule that the side with the strongest moral force (in this case, he thinks, the Boers) must undoubtedly prevail. He goes on to describe in the Russian Army

"the disgraceful conditions under which both men and officers were often taken prisoner.....There is only one thing which justifies capture—the fact of being wounded. All those who surrender when they have not been wounded should be tried by court-martial for not fighting to the last.....Commandants of fortresses who surrender them..... officers in command of units that lay down their arms, should be considered as forfeiting all rights, and should be condemned to be shot without trial."

Glimpses of the Twenties, by William Toynbee (Constable & Co.), is a readable, but superficial survey of the reign of George IV. Mr. Toynbee deals freely in scandal, and is no believer in elevated motives; but he has a good general knowledge of the period, and if many of his stories are old, they bear re-telling. He puts the case for

George IV. with skill, without laying sufficient stress, perhaps, on the King's inveterate disingenuousness. A character of much more solid worth was Lord Liverpool, who, though destitute of showy qualities, showed unflinching tact and a considerable grasp of affairs. We agree with Mr. Toynbee that, had Liverpool been really the "arch-mediocrity" of Disraeli's gibe, he would never have kept, not only a Government, but also a party together during many momentous years. These "glimpses" do no more than justify their title; but, if their aim is modest, they certainly hit the mark.

Oh! Christina. By J. J. Bell. (Hodder & Stoughton).—Mr. Bell's companion portrait to 'Wee Macgregor' is strong in local colour, and the humours of a marked Glasgow dialect. Scotophobes and other dull folk are warned off, but most people will, we think, appreciate the sterling and winning character that underlies the little rough husk of the Glasgow "keelie" of twelve. Christina is an orphan when she comes into the life of her gentle and "genteel" middle-aged aunt, who has been bred in the east-windy, west-endy city of Edinburgh. Miss Purvis keeps a fancy store and toyshop on the west coast, and cherishes an attachment for a middle-aged commercial traveller. Christina's too energetic efforts to extend the business and promote the love-affair lead to many humorous scenes; and there is nearly a tragedy when she almost kills her aunt by overturning the hair-oil ("Spirit of Love") which the child has bought as a philtre.

AN annual volume which we have learnt to expect, *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, by Prof. G. M. Wrong and Mr. H. H. Langton, reaches us from Messrs. Morang & Co. of Toronto. The first section, dealing with the political questions involved in the relations of Canada to the United Kingdom and the Empire, is of unusual importance. Both as regards the treaty-making power, and more recently, in respect of contribution towards the Navy, debates have taken place in the Dominion Parliament in which the future has been surveyed with boldness, but without decision. The view at one time espoused in Australia by Mr. Deakin and other statesmen, modified in the case of the Commonwealth by reflection and by time, is now dominant in Canadian thought. Many Imperialists of the Dominion have come to take a constitutional line not wholly dissimilar from that of French-Canadian politicians formerly accused of disloyalty and separatism. The "allied-nation" theory, pointing towards a mere personal union between independent crowns, worn by the King of England, Emperor of India, and reviving Sir Walter Raleigh's Virginian dream, attracts the authors of several of the books reviewed. Mr. Ewart, an eminent King's Counsel in an essay on 'The Kingdom of Canada,' supports this title, at one time recommended by Sir John Macdonald. Asserting that Canada is now virtually independent, Mr. Ewart thinks that the use of the kingly title would put an end to the idea that the status of Canada in the Empire is inferior to that of the United Kingdom. In expressing dissent from the tone of Mr. Ewart's attacks upon Mr. Chamberlain and the Lord Chief Justice of England, the editors admit the great value of a volume sound, they seem to think, in doctrine, although ungenerous towards Great Britain. We fail to understand how it is possible to concede to Canada the support of the Imperial Navy and of our full strength in war, if Canada is to obtain

so complete a freedom as to be unpledged to join in "British wars." Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position is that maintained by Pennsylvania and others among the American Colonies from time to time in the eighteenth century. A refusal to pledge in advance aid to the mother-country in her wars is not, of course, inconsistent with the existence of a technical state of war in which a Dominion will confine herself to resisting when she is attacked. In the case, however, of a great war with a naval coalition it would be impossible to prevent the treatment of Canada by belligerents as an enemy, and to obtain for her any vestige of the neutral favoured position. Among French essays upon Canada the editors note an attempt on the part of several writers to put forward the Province of Quebec as a field for French emigration. This year's 'Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada' does not contain so much archæology and such interesting matter relating to the early history of the American Indians as did previous volumes; but this is, of course, mere accident, and there is no trace of falling-off in a book which is a credit to the Dominion and all concerned.

The Ideas of a Plain Country Woman. By the Country Contributor. (Constable & Co.)—In a preface by Mr. E. Bok we are told that the papers written for *The Ladies' Home Journal* by "A Country Contributor," and presumably incorporated in the volume under consideration, "have been more widely read, and are to-day more popular, than the writings of any single contributor to the magazine." Without being in any way remarkable, the little book is pleasant enough after a bright, chatty fashion, plentifully besprinkled with anecdote, and rich in that profusion of small details perennially dear to the feminine heart. Moreover, the writer displays a liberal proportion of "horse-sense," together with a lively appreciation of the blessings of things as they are. Her lot, she tells us, was cast on the ragged edge of a little Indiana town, and, in spite of poverty and an undomestic husband, it would appear to have been singularly happy. Housecleaning, sewing, cooking, the duty and pleasure of work, the pleasure and duty of idleness—all is fish that comes to her optimistic net. To "scare up something for dinner" is good; so are "Easter flowers blooming, and blessed robins hopping about." The author has a fine intolerance of any other sort of existence than her own. On the whole, these brisk little essays may be summed up as the exposition of a hearty, wholesome, self-assertive personality—one who has lived, laughed, loved, and liked life well.

PROF. ANDRÉ MATER, of the new University of Brussels, is responsible for a volume entitled *Le Socialisme conservateur ou municipal*, published by MM. V. Giard & E. Brière of Paris. In its more than 600 pages will be found an enormous mass of matter dealing with every branch of municipal activity; but the Index is conspicuously defective, and the book would be improved by rearrangement. M. Mater is a supporter of the Collectivism of the towns, and in his Introduction and Conclusion gives for his faith non-political reasons similar to those commonly expressed by Bailleurs of Glasgow and other Conservative councillors of our great cities. In the body of his work, however, Prof. Mater traces the history of the village community and the developments of modern Socialistic ideas in a different fashion; so that the volume as a whole will fail to carry conviction to those classes on the Continent to whom it is

addressed. Incidentally there is an interesting history of the doctrine of betterment and of the theory of the single tax. Traces of these supposed modern principles are found by our author in the local laws and the edicts of the King's Council of the *ancien régime* in France; and he shows that some of the most advanced among the laws of Napoleon were mere codifications of ancient usage. The extent to which taxation on improved land values has been carried in Germany is startling, if we are to trust the statistics here quoted from French economists. The local income tax is very high in the Prussian towns, and we are amazed to read that the tax on the increased value of town lands forms 36 per cent of the revenues of Berlin, and 61 per cent of those of Altona. The Bibliography appended, and the foot-notes, do something to make up for that extraordinary imperfection of the Index to which we have called attention.

SONGS OF CYMRU.

(After Ceiriog's 'Alun Mabon.')

Songs of Cymru, through the years
Sounding still upon our ears;
Gay or grieving, loud or low,
Down the mountain wind they go;
Songs the old folk ever sung
Round the hearth when we were young.
Songs of love that set the leaves
Sighing round our cottage eaves;
Fragments fierce of battle tunes
Tempest-flung across the dunes;
Psalms and hymns the Cymro hears
In the music of the spheres!

Still the mountains stand rockfast,
Still around them roars the blast;
At the bluing of the day
Still outpours the pastoral lay;
Underneath the frowning scur
Still the daisy lights her star;
But the sun and moon behold
Other shepherds than the old.
Over cottage, church, and grange
Steals the silent hand of Change;
Like the ocean's ebb and flow,
Generations come and go.
Life's tempestuous struggle o'er,
Alun Mabon is no more;
But unto the dear old tongue
Still the dear old songs are sung.

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

WHITLEY STOKES.

OTHERS than myself will, I feel sure, think that the obituary notice in your last number does scant justice to the unique character of the late scholar's achievement. It was of a twofold character. He was the ablest of the successors of Zeus in the task of establishing *Celtische Philologie* (which means so much more than Celtic philology) upon a rigidly scientific basis. In addition he did more than any other man to make Irish mediæval literature accessible to the world at large by providing texts, edited with the utmost accuracy, and translations equally admirable for their faithfulness and their literary quality. Thanks to him the earliest remains of Irish Christian literature, accompanied with a wealth of explanatory and auxiliary comment, are available in his editions of the Patrician 'Corpus,' and of the 'Félire.' The most archaic fragments of Irish pre-Christian myth and saga are accessible in his editions of the 'Dinnshenchas,' and the 'Coir Anmann.' The *imrama* literature, perhaps the most characteristic and influential branch of Irish fiction, was revealed by his editions of 'Maidun' and the minor *imrama*. In the 'Battle of Moytura' he has given us what is almost the solitary remnant of Irish mythic history before it suffered a process of Christianizing euhemerism. To him we

owe it that we can consult one of the oldest and most interesting of native chroniclers, Tigernach. In the 'Death of Cuchulinn' and in 'Bruden dá Derga' he made accessible the most noble episode of Irish heroic epos, and what is in many respects the most valuable text of the epic literature for the student who wishes to understand its nature and development. In works like the 'Amra' attributed to Dallan Forgaill, and the 'Dialogue of the Two Sages,' he (and he alone could have done it), interpreted texts which are of first-class importance to the student of the historical development of Irish letters; and in his editions of the oldest glossaries he provided material of even greater importance for the historian and the folk-lore. The rich series of small historico-heroic cycles assigned to periods dating from the fourth century B.C. ('The Destruction of Dind Rig'), to the fourth century A.D. (the tales connected with Nial of the Nine Hostages and his kin) were all sampled by him. To him is due the largest collection of native hagiology of the later mediæval period. Finally, in the somewhat thankless task of editing and translating the texts translated or imitated from classical or Romance models, he has provided most valuable material for the exact study of Irish lexicology, literary history, and style in the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries.

It was Whitley Stokes's practice to provide the texts he issued with valuable indices illustrating their *Realien* as well as their linguistic features. An analytic digest of this material would yield a basis upon which many outline chapters of a sketch of Irish culture could for the first time be reared.

It was his supreme merit, from the point of view of the lover of literature, that by his example he banished the inferior John-sonese in which, prior to him, the native literature had, with few exceptions, been presented to the English reader. His style was simple, strong, vivid, and picturesque, doing full justice to the literary quality of his originals, and yet representing them faithfully and accurately. If it were necessary to choose between the body of texts which he has edited and rendered, and the texts due to all other scholars working during his lifetime, the choice of the instructed student would be in his favour.

ALFRED NUTT.

AMATEUR PRINTING.

The King's School, Ely, Cambs, April, 1909.

I SHOULD feel grateful if any of the readers of *The Athenæum* could supply me with the titles, &c., of any books printed by the authors at their own private presses. I propose to issue a bibliographical clue to as many privately printed books as I can hear of; and it is my wish to include only such as have been set up and printed by amateur printers, without professional assistance. Replies should be sent direct to the King's School, Ely. E. H. BLAKENEY,

Hon. Sec., Amateur Printers' Association.

'DORANDO: A SPANISH TALE.'

The Signet Library, Edinburgh, April 15, 1909.

I HAVE been interested in the correspondence in your columns on this subject. The rarity of the work appears to have been greatly exaggerated by writers on Boswell. Mr. W. Keith Leask in his 'Life of Boswell' in the 'Famous Scots Series' says "no copy of this forlorn hope of the book-hunter has ever been found"; and Mr. Augustine Birrell in his essay on 'Boswell

as Biographer' in 'In the Name of the Bodleian,' &c., gives expression to the same statement, adding that he does not, however, despair of reading 'Dorando' before he dies! Your correspondents have traced copies of each of the three editions published in 1767, and it may interest students of Boswell to know that there is a copy of the first edition in this Library. The volume is a small quarto, and has the same imprint as is quoted by Mr. J. T. T. Brown in your issue of March 27th for the second edition. The height of the volume (letterpress) is 21.2cm.

I understand there is also a copy in the Edinburgh University Library.

It may be of further interest to students of Boswell to know that the Signet Library contains his pamphlet entitled 'The Essence of the Douglas Cause,' also published by Wilkie in 1767; and 'The Speeches, Arguments, and Determinations of . . . the Lords of Council and Session in Scotland upon that Important Cause,' &c., by a Barrister at Law, Lond., 1767; and a reprint of the same, entitled 'A Summary of the Speeches, Arguments,' &c., Glasgow, 1767.

JOHN MINTO.

. We cannot publish any more correspondence on Boswell's book, the rarity of which has clearly been over-estimated.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Bigg (C.), *The Origins of Christianity*, 12/6 net. Edited by T. B. Strong.
Faith and Works of Christian Science, by the writer of 'Confession Medici,' 3/6 net.
Gogery (D.), *Ceylon Buddhism*, 10/6 net. Collected writings, edited by A. S. Bishop.
Haldeman (J. M.), *Christian Science in the Light of Holy Scriptures*, 5/ net.
Hibbert (John), April.
Johnston (C. N.), *St. Paul and his Mission to the Roman Empire*. The volume seeks to interest men and women in the story of the great Apostle.
King (H. C.), *The Laws of Friendship, Human and Divine*, 5/ net. The Haverford Library Lectures.
Knight (Prof.), *Things New and Old*, 5/ net. Sunday addresses delivered at Thornton Castle and elsewhere.
Patterson (Rev. M. W.), *A History of the Church of England*, 7/6 net.
Rogers (A.), *Prophecy and Poetry*, 4/6 net. Studies in Isaiah and Browning. The Bohlen Lectures for 1909.
Stone (H. M.), *The Witness of the Heart, and other Sermons*, 4/6 net.
Trumper (Mrs. J.), *The God of the Bible*, 2/6 net.
Wentley (R. M.), *Modern Thought and the Crisis in Belief*, 6/6 net. The Baldwin Lectures, 1909.
Whittaker (T.), *The Origins of Christianity*, 2/6 net. With an outline of Van Manen's analysis of the Pauline literature. Second Edition, with an appendix on Galatians.

Law.

- Bryan (J. W.), *Development of the English Law of Conspiracy*. One of the Johns Hopkins University Studies.
Stephenson (C. H. S.), *A Study of the Law of Mortgages*, 7/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Hampshire, painted by Wilfrid Ball, described by Rev. Telford Varley, 20/ net.
Hayden (A.), *Chats on English Earthenware*, 5/ net. With a coloured frontispiece and 150 illustrations, and tables of over 200 marks.
Konody (P. G.), Brockwell (M. W.), and Lippmann (F. W.), *The National Gallery, Part XI*, 1/ net. With illustrations in colour.
Liverpool University, *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, Vol. I. Edited by J. I. Myers in collaboration with F. P. Barnard, R. C. Bosanquet, and others. Issued by the Institute of Archaeology.
Nevill (Ralph), *British Military Prints*. Contains 146 illustrations.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Allen (I. S.), *The Garden of Love, and other Poems*, 3/6 net.
Cameron (W. J.), *Poems*, 3/6 net.
Goll (August), *Criminal Types in Shakespeare*, 5/ net. Authorized translation from the Danish by Mrs. Charles Weekes.
Jameson (G. M.), *A Garland of Pansies*, 1/
Middleton (T.) and Bowley (W.), *The Spanish Gipsie, and All's Lost by Lust*, 2/6 net. Edited by Edgar C. Morris. One of the Belles-Lettres Series.
Monroe (Anita), *A Rosary of Sonnets, and other Poems*, 1/
Nichols (W. B.), *Date Lilia*, 1/ net. An elegy on Swinburne.
Otway (T.), *The Orphan, and Venice Preserved*, 2/6 net. Edited by Charles F. McClumpha. Another of the Belles-Lettres Series.
Shakespeare for Home Reading: *Hamlet, and As You Like It*, 1/ each. Edited by K. Harvey.
Shelley (P. B.), *Select Poems*, 2/6 net. Edited, with introduction and notes, by George E. Woodberry. Also in the Belles-Lettres Series.

Taylor (Maurice), *Songs of Solitude*, 3/6 net. A collection of verse.

Toynbee (Paget), *Dante in English Literature from Chaucer to Cary (c. 1380-1844)*, 2 vols., 21/ net. With introduction, notes, biographical notices, chronological list, and general index.

Music.

Graves (C. L.), *Musical Monstrosities*, 1/ net. Illustrated by George Morrow.

Rix (F. R.), *A Manual of School Music in Elementary Grades*, 4/6 net. For supervisors and class teachers.

Songs and other Shadow-Pictures for the Child-World: Verses by R. Butler, Music by J. L. Gaynor, 4/ net. Illustrated.

Songs of the Child-World: Words by A. C. D. Riley, Music by J. L. Gaynor. Nos. 1 and 2, 5/ each.

Bibliography.

Classified Catalogue of Works published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Classified List of Smithsonian Publications available for Distribution, March, 1909.

Philosophy.

Cronin (Michael), *The Science of Ethics: Vol. I. General Ethics*, 12/6 net.

Nietzsche (F.), *Beyond Good and Evil*, 3/6 net. Translated by Helen Zimmern, with an introduction by Thomas Common.—*The Birth of Tragedy; or, Hellenism and Pessimism*, 2/6 net. Translated by William Hausmann, with biographical introduction by Mrs. Förster-Nietzsche, the philosopher's sister.—*Thoughts out of Season: Part I. David Strauss, the Confessor and the Writer, Richard Wagner in Bayreuth*, translated by Anthony M. Ludovici; *Part II. The Use and Abuse of History*, Schopenhauer as Educator, translated by Adrian Collins, 2/6 net each.

Biddisale (A. C.), *Modern Metaphysical Philosophy*, 3/ net.

Stewart (J. A.), *Plato's Doctrine of Ideas*, 6/ net.

Political Economy.

Chomley (C. H.) and Outhwaite (R. L.), *The Essential Reform: Land Values Taxation in Theory and Practice*, 1/ net.

Meyer (Mrs. C.) and Black (C.), *Makers of our Clothes*, 3/ net. A case for Trade Boards. The results of a year's investigation into the work of women in London in the tailoring, dressmaking, and underclothing trades.

Socialism and National Minimum, by Mrs. S. Webb, Miss B. L. Hutchins, and the Fabian Society, 6d. net. In the Fabian Socialist Series.

History and Biography.

American Historical Review, April. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson and others.

Callender (G. A. R.), *Sea Kings of Britain: Albemarle to Hawke*, 3/6. Short lives of great admirals, with maps and plans.

Channing (E.) and Lansing (M. F.), *The Story of the Great Lakes*, 6/6 net. With maps and illustrations, a portrait of La Salle following the frontispiece.

Conway (Moncure D.), *The Life of Thomas Paine*, Part I., 6d.

Eames (J. Bromley), *The English in China*, 20/ net. An account of the intercourse and relations between England and China from 1600 to 1843, and a summary of later developments.

English Historical Review, April, 5/.

Gray (Thomas), *The Buried City of Kenig*, 10/8 net. History of a buried town, Margam Abbey, and other records. Illustrated.

Hawker (G.), *The Life of George Grenfell, Congo Missionary and Explorer*, 6/ net. With photographic portrait, maps, and illustrations from photographs.

Lubbock (P.), *Samuel Pepys*, 3/6. With 9 illustrations. One of the Literary Lives Series.

Lyte (Sir R. C. Maxwell), *A History of Dunster and of the Families of Mohun and Luttrell*, 2 parts, 30/ net. Illustrated.

Myers (Jack M.), *The Story of the Jewish People*, Vol. I., 1/6 net. A history of the Jewish people since Bible times, with maps and numerous illustrations, and a prefatory note by the Chief Rabbi.

Thomas (C.), *A History of German Literature*, 6/.

Geography and Travel.

Cain (Georges), *Walks in Paris*, 7/6 net. Translated by Alfred Allinson. Contains a frontispiece in colour by Maxwell Armfield, and 118 other illustrations and plans.

Directory of the Chief Industries of India, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, 1909, 9/ net.

Floating Hotel, No. 1, May, 3d. A monthly magazine devoted to travel by sea.

Mann (A.), *Yachting on the Pacific*, 6/ net. Contains also notes on travel in Peru, and an account of the peoples and products of Ecuador.

Pullen-Burby (S.), *In a German Colony: or, Four Weeks in New Britain*, 5/ net. With 8 illustrations and 2 maps.

Thacker's *Calcutta Directory*, City and Suburbs, 1909, 7/6 net.

Vaile (P. A.), *Y: America's Peril*, 6/ net. Some account of the American as he impressed the author.

Walker (H.), *Stamford, with its Surroundings*, 1/ net. Including an account of Burghley House and Park, with a special chapter on the churches of Stamford by E. W. Lovegrove. Illustrated with photographs.

Sports and Pastimes.

Kennel Encyclopedia: Vol. III, Part 2—O—R, 5/ net.

Nisbet's Golf Year-Book, 1909, 2/6 net. Edited by John L. Low.

Vaile (P. A.), *Modern Golf*, 7/6 net. Illustrated.

Education.

Allen (J. W.), *The Place of History in Education*, 5/ net.

Spiller (Gustav), *Report on Moral Instruction (General and Denominational)*, and on Moral Training in the Schools of Austria, Belgium, the British Empire, &c., 3/6 net.

Philology.

Arthur (C.) and Ginever (I.), *Hungarian Grammar*, 4/6 net.

Ciceronis Orationes. Edited by A. Curtis Clark. One of the *Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis*. Eight of Cicero's Orations are included.

Dalbiac (Lilian), *Dictionary of Quotations: German*, 3/6 net. With indexes of authors and subjects. New Edition.

School-Books.

Cavers (F.), *Botany for Matriculation*, 5/6. University Tutorial Series.

Edwards (W.), *Notes on British History: Part I. Pre-historic Times to Richard III., 1485; Part II. The Beginning of Modern History, 1485-1600*, 2/ net each. Deal with the leading events of European history, the great events of the Middle Ages, and the geographical discoveries of the sixteenth century.

Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon, 1/6 net. Edited by W. K. Lowther Clarke. Part of the Cambridge Bible for Schools.

Flaher (Kama), *Dornröschen: ein Märchenpiel in vier Scenen*, 6d. net.

Franks (C.), *French Nouns Coupled*, 2/. An easy means of fixing their gender.

Hugo (Victor), *Selected Poems*, 2/6. Edited, with introductions and notes, by A. Schinz. One of Heath's Modern Language Series.

Reichenbach (Mathilde), *Das Bothkappchen: Spiel in fünf Scenen*, 6d. net.

Reinhard (P. B. et Ph.), *First Lessons in French*, 1/6. Adapted for the use of English pupils by Grace Sandwith.

Sudermann's Johannes: *Tragödie in fünf Akten und einem Vorspiel*, 1/6. Edited, with introduction and notes, by F. G. G. Schmidt. Another of Heath's Modern Language Series.

Science.

Antimony: its History, Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., by Chung Yu Wang, 12/6 net. Illustrated.

Armstrong (Prof. H. E.), *Low-Temperature Research at the Royal Institution*, 1900-7.

Badley (W. F.), *Heat and other Forces*, 5/ net.

Coburn (F. D.), *Swine in America*, 12/6 net.

Crabtree (Harold), *An Elementary Treatment of the Theory of Spinning Tops and Gyroscopic Motion*, 5/6 net.

Finn (F.), *Wild Beasts of the World*, Part 13, 1/ net. With illustrations in colour by L. Sargent, C. E. Swan, and W. Austen.

Garrod (A. E.), *Inborn Errors of Metabolism*, 3/6 net. The Croonian Lectures, 1908.

Godman (F. du Cane), *A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinares)*, Part IV. With hand-coloured plates by J. G. Keulemans.

Hay (J.), *Graphic Methods in Heart Disease*, 7/6 net. One of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Hunter (W.), *Severe Anemias: their Infective Nature, Diagnosis, and Treatment*, Vol. I., 10/ net.

Johnston (J.), *Wastage of Child Life, as exemplified by Conditions in Lancashire*, 6d. net. In the Fabian Socialist Series.

Lane (C. B.), *The Business of Dairying*, 6/6 net.

Lane (W. A.), *The Operative Treatment of Chronic Constipation*, 2/6 net.

Lea (F. C.), *Hydraulics*, 15/ net. For engineers and engineering students.

Louis (H.), *The Dressing of Minerals*, 30/ net. Illustrated. *Nature Book*, Vol. II., 12/ net. Illustrated. For review of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1908, p. 765.

O'Toole (L.), *Tables of Seamless Copper Tubes*, 3/6 net.

Shelford (F.), *Pioneering*, 3/ net.

Smith (J. Walker), *Dustless Roads: Tar Macadam*, 10/6 net. A practical treatise for engineers, surveyors, and others.

Still (G. F.), *Common Disorders and Diseases of Childhood*, 15/ net. Another of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Taylor (W. T.), *Stationary Transformers*, 6/6 net.

Van Slyke (L. L.) and Publow (C. A.), *The Science and Practice of Cheese-Making*, 9/ net.

Ward (H. Marshall), *Trees: Vol. V. Form and Habit*, 4/6 net. A handbook of forest-botany for the woodlands and the laboratory, with an appendix on seedlings. Illustrated.

For notice of Vol. II. see *Athen.*, Aug. 20, 1905, p. 280.

Warman (Eug.) and Vahl (M.), *Ecology of Plants*, 3/6 net. An introduction to the study of plant-communities, prepared for publication in English by Percy Groom and I. B. Balfour.

Whitlocke (R. H. Anglin), *Sprains and Allied Injuries of Joints*, 7/6 net. Also in the Oxford Medical Publications.

Wright (H. J. and W. P.), *Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow Them*, Part 12, 1/ net. With illustrations in colour.

Juvenile Books.

Brown (Rev. C.), *The Children on the King's Highway*, 2/6. Talks with young people on the second part of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' with full-page illustrations by Harold Copping.

Litchfield (May), *Floral Fairy Tales for Little Folk: No. I. A Wild Rose*, 1/ net. Illustrated by W. N. Shillingford.

Fiction.

Bendall (Gerard), *The Old Home*, 6/.

Cleave (Lucas), *The Arbitrator*, 6/.

Cotton-Walker (Frances M.), *Cloister to Court*, 3/6. Tells the life of Princess Charlotte of Bourbon, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, from her entrance as an unwilling postulant into the Convent of Jouarre (of which she eventually became Abbess) to her escape and subsequent marriage with William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and Founder of the Dutch Republic.

Crawford (F. Marion), *The White Sister*, 6/. The scenes are laid in Rome, and the heroine is Angela, the beautiful daughter of the Prince Chiaromonte, an aristocratic old adherent of the clerical party, "more Papist than the Pope."

Doyle (Mina), *The Story of Felicity*, 6/. With a frontispiece by R. Easton Stuart.

Garnett (Mrs. R. S.), *The Infamous John Friend*, 6/. The story of a spy.

Gould (Nat), *The Jockey's Revenge*, 2/. One of the author's many sporting stories.

Griffiths (Major Arthur), *A Woman of Business*, 6d. New Edition.

Halifax (R.), *The Shadow of Mayfair*, 6/. A story of political crime.

Harvey (Marie), *Satan*, K.C., 6/.

Heijgers (H.), *Stephen the Man*, 6/. Has to do with the jealousy existing between the wife and the former mistress of "a whisky lord."

Luken (Henri), *Ravetoff*, 6/. A story of the Orkneys.

Marsh (Frances), *The Iron Game*, 6/. A story of the Franco-Prussian War, founded partly on historical works, and partly on personal narratives of friends who served on battle-fields, in the streets of Paris, or by tending the wounded.

Meade (L. T.), *The Necklace of Parmona*, 6/. Illustrated by A. Forester.

Pugh (E.), *Peter Vandy*, 6/. A biography in outline.

Tearle (Christian), *Holborn Hill*, 6/. A story of Nelson's day.

Vachell (H. Annesley), *An Impending Sword*, 2/6 net. An adventure by the sea.

Watson (Helen H.), *The Captain's Daughter*, 6/. A tale of homely life in a scholastic net.

Wood (M.), *The Riddle*, 1/. A story concerned with religion.

General Literature.

Andujar (Manuel), *Spain of To-day from Within*, 3/6 net. Illustrated.

Brontë Society Transactions, Part XIX. Contains report of proceedings at Sheffield and Harrogate, papers read before the Society, and the Fifteenth Annual Report.

Christian (E. B. V.), *Leaves of the Lower Branch*, 6/ net. Sketches of the attorney as depicted in literature, and of the work done in literature by solicitors. The sketches range from a humorous defence of Dodson & Fogg to more serious studies in books. Illustrated.

Clausewitz (General Carl von), *On War*, 7/6 net. Translated by Miss Maguire, with Notes by T. Miller Maguire.

Clough (E. M. O.), *The South African Parliamentary Manual*, 15/ net.

Cobden-Sanderson (T. J.), *Credo*, 21/. One of the Doves Press productions.

Curzon (Lord), *Principles and Methods of University Reform*, 2/6 net. A letter addressed to the University of Oxford.

Dickinson (G. A.), *Your Boy: his Nature and Nurture*, 3/6. Chapters on boys and the best way of training them.

Edinburgh Review, April, 6/. Includes articles on Halley's comet, Carducci's poetry, Pragmatism, and 'Two Canadian Poets.'

Fogarty (Elsie) and Nankivell (Amy), *Monologues for Recitation*, 6d. net.

Forbes (Athol), *The Romance of Smuggling*, 2/6.

Hart's Annual Army List, 1909, 21/.

Higgins (P.) and Conolly (F. V.), *The Irish in America*, 6d. Part of the Irish Library.

Jones (S.), *The Town Councillor's Handbook*, 2/6 net.

Kelly's Directory of the Engineers and Iron and Metal Trades and Colliery Proprietors, 30/.

Kelly's Directory of the Watch and Clock Trades, 20/.

St. Maur (K. V.), *The Earth's Bounty*, 7/6 net. An account of life and work on a small farm. With many illustrations from photographs.

Munro (W. B.), *The Government of European Cities*, 10/6 net. The purpose of the volume is to explain, in a general way, the structure and functions of city government in three European countries, and to contrast these, wherever they may be appropriately compared, with the structure and functions of city government in the United States.

Paine's Political Writings during the American and French Revolutions, 6d. Edited, with an introduction, by Hypatia Bradlaugh Bonner.

Servia (by the Servians), 12/6 net. Edited by Alfred Stead, with a map. A collection of articles from authoritative sources.

Skot (Bob), *A Brief Account of Gypsy History, Persecutions, Character, and Customs*, 2/6 net. With examples of gypsy melodies.

Pamphlets.

Nansen (Dr. Fridtjof), *Science and the Purpose of Life*, 1d. An address delivered before the Social and Political Education League.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lesage (L.), *Souvenirs du vieux Paris*, 6fr.

Vesly (L. de), *Les Fana: petits Temples gallo-romains de la Région Normande*, 6fr.

Poetry and Drama.

Borodine (Myrrha), *La Femme et l'Amour au douzième Siècle d'après les Poèmes de Chrétien de Troyes*, 5fr.

History and Biography.

Dino (Duchesse de), *Chronique de 1831 à 1862: Tome II. 1836-40, 7fr. 50*. Edited by Prince Radziwili. For review of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1908, p. 759.

Geography and Travel.

Marc (Lieut. L.), *Le Pays Mossi: Le Pays et les Peuples de la Partie centrale de la Bouche du Niger*, 6fr.

Radet (E.), *En Sicile: quelques Impressions d'Art et de Nature*, 4fr.

Education.

Dugas (L.), *Le Problème de l'Éducation*, 5fr.

Fiction.

Bricon (E.), *Les Anxiétés de Thérèse Lesieur*, 3fr. 50. Told in the form of letters.

General Literature.

France (Anatole), *Le génie latin*, 6fr. An allocation at the Sorbonne on April 3. Limited edition.

Pamphlets.

Ulaszyn (H.), *An die Leser des Archivs für slavische Philologie*.

Valori (Elena), *'Il Vaso di Basilio' e la Novella di Lisabetta da Messina: Kants e Boccaccio*. Reprinted from the *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi*.

*. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

A SHORT memoir of Sir Redvers Buller, by Mr. Lewis Butler, late captain in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith & Elder. Mr. Butler has elaborated the work from the memoir which he contributed to the 'Chronicle' of the Rifle Corps, having had access to a considerable number of private documents. The book contains three portraits of Buller, and a facsimile of a letter he wrote to his wife on his entry into Ladysmith.

'A MINSTREL IN THE SOUTH' is the title of the volume of short poems by Miss Millicent Wedmore, which the same firm are about to issue. Although the gay verses called 'Jarjaille of Arles,' which appear in the new number of *The Cornhill*, will be included, the greater number of the thirty poems are of a more serious kind.

MESSRS. METHUEN have arranged with Sir Harry Johnston to publish in the course of the present year a work entitled 'The Negro in the New World.' The book will be the result of Sir Harry's recent journeys in the United States, West Indies, and Tropical America, some episodes of which have been described in *The Times*; but it will attempt to treat the question of the present position and future of the negro and "coloured" man in the New World more scientifically than was possible in the pages of a newspaper. The book will be copiously illustrated by a selection from the mass of photographs and drawings which Sir Harry Johnston brought back from America.

THE longest article in the forthcoming *Classical Review* will deal with 'The Teaching of Latin and the Fundamental Conceptions of Syntax,' and is by Dr. W. H. Russell, Inspector of High Schools, Cape Colony. Mr. Edmunds contributes a restoration of the new fragment of Alcæus: and Mr. T. Rice Holmes brings forward weighty reasons in favour of Wissant as Caesar's starting-point for the invasion of Britain, as against Boulogne, which he had previously favoured. The information collected in Capt. Desbrière's work on Napoleon's plans for the invasion of England has compelled Mr. Holmes to reconsider the whole question.

A CONCORDANCE to Wordsworth, prepared by Prof. Lane Cooper of Cornell University, with the assistance of several collaborators, and under the auspices of the Concordance Society, will probably be ready for publication by July 1st, though no steps have yet been taken to secure a publisher. The text selected is that of the Oxford 'Wordsworth,' edited by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, supplemented by the editions of Mr. Nowell Smith and Prof. Knight. The general plan is that of the concordance to Gray, noticed by us on February 27th.

WE regret to notice the death on Monday of Dr. Marcus Dods, Principal of the United Free Church College, Edinburgh, since 1907. After a period spent in commercial life, he studied for

the ministry of the Free Church, and from 1864 until 1889 was minister of Renfield Free Church, Glasgow, when he was appointed Professor of New Testament Theology in the Free Church College. Later he was appointed Principal of the same College, and retired from the duties recently owing to failing health. He was a contributor to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' on theological subjects, to the *Expositor*, *Bookman*, and *British Weekly*, and the list of volumes he wrote on Biblical subjects is long.

THE death is also announced, in his sixty-sixth year, of Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, since 1889 Professor of English Literature in the Catholic University, Washington. He was born at Rochester, New York State, in 1843, and became in turn actor and journalist. For seven years he was travelling correspondent of *The San Francisco Chronicle*, five of which were spent in the South Seas. Prof. Stoddard's publications included several volumes of poems, a book on 'The Lepers of Molokai' (1885), 'Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes' (1894), 'A Cruise under the Crescent from Suez to San Marco' (1898), and 'For the Pleasure of his Company' (1903).

IN accordance with the Irish Universities Act of last year, the Belfast University Commission will proceed to elect at an early date Professors in Modern History, Economics, French and Romance Philology, Jurisprudence and Roman Law, and Botany. A number of Readerships or Lectureships will also be created in English, Archaeology, Celtic, two sections of Philosophy and of Chemistry, Physics, and Geology and Mineralogy. Information concerning these posts may be had from Mr. Arthur Jaffé, Secretary to the Commissioners.

A BUST of the poet Mangan, the work of Mr. Oliver Sheppard, will be unveiled in Dublin next Monday, the anniversary of the poet's birth. It has been erected by the National Literary Society of Ireland, and will occupy a site in St. Stephen's Green Park.

MM. GOUFIL & CIE. are preparing an elaborate edition of Anatole France's 'Vie de Jeanne d'Arc' in four volumes, which will be provided with numerous illustrations. The first volume is expected to appear in September next.

At the recent Council meeting of the Canterbury and York Society, with Mr. Justice Joyce in the chair, the Archbishop of York accepted the joint presidency of the Society. Mr. Herbert Chitty was appointed Hon. Treasurer in the place of the late Mr. Hilton Price. The vacancy on the Council was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. C. Fowler of the Public Record Office. Mr. Fowler has made considerable progress with the transcript of Bishop Baldock's register, 1306-13, the first of the London series. Instalments of the registers of Archbishop Pecham and Archbishop Parker will shortly be issued.

THE 195,250 francs paid last Saturday at the Hôtel Drouot for the Vicomte de Janzé's copy of Molière's 'Œuvres,' 1773, seems to be the highest price ever paid at auction for a printed book. This edition is undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the many issues of Molière, and contains thirty-three original drawings in sepia for the illustrations.

CRITICISM of one's own forthcoming work by telegram (republished in facsimile) is a recent form of advertisement. The work in question is described as "best tale I have done so far." Inspired paragraphs have made this announcement hardly convincing, for we seldom hear of an author's latest work which is not also his best.

THE REV. J. O. BEVAN has just written a work on 'The Genesis and Evolution of the Individual Soul,' which Messrs. Williams & Norgate will be publishing early this month. The author adopts a scientific method, so far as it is applicable, and boldly attacks the problems of individuality and immortality.

MR. JOHN LANE will publish in the course of next week 'Joan of the Hills,' a novel by Mr. T. B. Clegg, who is known as an Australian writer. The present story opens in London, but Mr. Clegg is soon back in Australia, describing life on a remote station in the bush.

A TABLET is to be erected, at the end of this month, to Mrs. Piozzi, better known as Johnson's Mrs. Thrale, in Tremereichon Church, where she was buried in 1821. Its erection is due to Mr. O. B. Fellowes, whose grandfather was her executor.

THE monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution was held on the 15th inst., when 125*l.* was voted for the relief of members and their widows. Three new members were elected; and donations from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Mr. John Murray, and Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray were received.

WORCESTERSHIRE is to be the subject of the next volume in Messrs. Black's series of Colour Books. The county is one of singular interest, both in scenery and historic associations. Mr. A. G. Bradley is responsible for the text, and Mr. Thomas Tyndale for the illustrations.

MR. FOSTER FRASER's new book 'Quaint Subjects of the King' describes the varied and strange tribes which inhabit the most distant parts of the Empire. The work is illustrated with 77 reproductions from photographs, and will be published by Messrs. Cassell immediately.

RECENT Government Papers of interest to our readers are: Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, Vol. VIII., 1541-6 (10*s.*); Statistical Report of the University of Edinburgh (2*d.*); Annual Report of the Registrar-General on Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Scotland, 1908 (7*d.*); and Return showing Money spent in the Erection of New Buildings and Extension of Existing Buildings for National Museums (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinæres). By F. Du Cane Godman. Illustrated by J. G. Keulemans. Parts I. and II. (Witherby).—The Order Tubinæres has in recent years been inseparably associated with the name of the late O. Salvin, and the present ambitious work owes its inception to the synopsis published by him twelve years ago. The magnificent series of coloured plates already in preparation has been finished under the direction of the President of the British Ornithologists' Union, and the outcome is a monograph to be completed in five parts. It is stated that the edition will be strictly limited to 225 copies. Few, indeed, are able to make a first-hand study of this fine order of oceanic birds, which for the most part approach the coasts only when casually driven there under stress of weather or for the purposes of nidification; even in the breeding season their crepuscular habits leave a great deal to mere conjecture.

In the first part Dr. Du Cane Godman enters on his subject without a single introductory remark of any sort on the general characteristics of the Order, and questions of classification are only dealt with as they arise. Throughout he is a model of lucidity and conciseness, but his account often appears meagre for a work of such importance, and one thinks of what a writer like the late Rev. H. A. Macpherson would have made of the subject. The author has in all debatable cases availed himself of the opportunity to make exhaustive comparisons of specimens in the British Museum and in the Rothschild collection. He emphasizes the fact that petrels vary greatly in dimensions, and in the absence of definite specific characters he is unwilling to recognize separate forms on the strength of differences in measurements. Thus he identifies *Oceanodroma socorroensis* with *O. monorhis*, and shows in passing that the specific name of the latter is founded upon a misconception, there being really nothing abnormal about the nostrils. Again, he doubts whether *O. beali* can be regarded as distinct from *O. leucorhoa*. The nestling of this species is described as being covered with long "sooty-brown" down, a statement already disputed by Mr. Macpherson, who says "not sooty . . . but delicate grey." The close supervision under which Mr. Keulemans's striking illustrations have been coloured by hand is indicated by notes in two places to the effect that a light-brown wing-patch is not sufficiently pronounced in the picture. No one can fail to be struck by the wonderful painting of the birds themselves, the characteristically sober tones of ashy-brown, sooty-black, dusky-grey, plumbeous, and the like being blended with exquisite delicacy; the effect is, however, slightly spoilt at times by the cruder colouring of the conventional background.

The genus *Puffinus*, dealt with in Part II., provides several problems which, despite much recent addition to our knowledge, do not as yet admit of any but a tentative solution. On such points the author's close reasoning always carries conviction, and his wonderful grasp of the complexities of the subject excites our warm admiration. Recognizing the responsibility of forming a decision upon contentious matters, he tabulates the fullest data available, together with the views of other well-known authorities, but leaves us in no doubt about his own opinion, even when he appears to

accept the validity of a species somewhat against his better judgment. In the main he adheres to the sound principle "*majus et minus non variant speciem*," but on the strength of Lieut. Boyd Alexander's observations we find *P. edwardsi* consistently distinguished from the larger *P. kuhli*, to which, however, it is so closely allied that a separate plate in this instance is not considered necessary. The little dusky shearwater, on four occasions obtained on our shores, has been the subject of some controversy, and identified first as *P. obscurus* and then as *P. assimilis*; Dr. Godman, who traces with a masterly hand the distinctive characteristics of this and half a dozen of its close relatives, labels it without hesitation *P. bailloni*. Regarding the sooty shearwater (*P. griseus*) and the great shearwater (*P. gravis*), which both occur in British waters, the fact is alluded to that the former was long mistaken for the young or a dark form of the latter. The Manx shearwater—known even to Willughby as *P. anglorum*—no longer appears in the historic breeding-grounds. This phenomenon, for which there are some compensations in the direction of other colonies, is barely referred to by Dr. Godman. It was explained, even in the seventeenth century, as the result of systematic eviction by puffins, though it has been found that on Skomer Island, off the Welsh coast, the two species will actually inhabit the same burrows. Gätke, commenting on a similar disappearance in Heligoland, suggested that the failure of some favourite food-supply might be accountable for it. Part II. concludes with an interesting account of the so-called "mutton bird," and the great slaughter carried on annually at its breeding quarters in the Antipodes.

Twenty hand-coloured plates are given, and one and all are in every respect worthy of a notable work. They may, indeed, be called, without exaggeration, magnificent.

Birds of Great Britain and Ireland. By Arthur G. Butler. Vol. II. (Caxton Publishing Company).—In our review of the first volume of this book we called attention to the fact that, so far as the letterpress and the plates of the eggs were concerned, it was little more than a reissue of a portion of 'British Birds with their Nests and Eggs.' Moreover, in view of the "special offer" freely circulated by the publishers, wherein it was definitely stated that the work was "entirely new and written up to date," it seemed fair comment to point out that Dr. Butler had observed a discreet and nearly unbroken silence regarding the numerous important records of the last dozen years. The author now expresses surprise that he should have been considered remiss in this respect: having two other books on hand at the same time, he found no leisure for "ferreting out" such particulars; but in the present volume he proceeds under protest to remedy this deficiency to a great extent. This is certainly as it should be. Aviculturists will again find in these pages many practical hints on the treatment of birds in confinement. The real value of the book, however, lies, as we pointed out before, in the admirable plates of birds, which do Mr. Grönvold the greatest credit. The colours are almost without exception extraordinarily true to nature, and are a triumph of reproduction. In most instances the effect is somewhat marred by the bird's eye being a trifle jaundiced, and the majority of the nests are rendered in so perfunctory a manner as to be unconvincing. That inveterate jerry-builder the house sparrow would hardly

recognize his model tenement as it has been figured, nor, we suspect, would Dr. Butler himself, being an authority on nests.

Wayside and Woodland Ferns. By Edward Step. (Warne & Co.).—People have various ways of showing their interest in hardy ferns. The most common way has been to make collections in a garden or herbarium. For such purposes woodlands and waysides have been ruthlessly ransacked. Many collectors either do not know the cultural requirements of the specimens they remove, or are careless in respect to their future welfare. The plants are gathered at all seasons, often when the new fronds have developed in spring, and they are torn up with little or no root. Therefore a very small proportion ever succeed in establishing themselves again in the soil. It is not to such collectors that the author appeals, and we are glad to note that in some cases of very rare species he has refrained from stating the exact habitat. But the genuine fern-lover is told how to remove plants in such a manner that they will live after transplantation; whilst in the case of rare species he is exhorted to spare the plant, and take only a fruiting frond that he may raise plants from the spores.

The text appeals to the uninitiated as well as those who have some experience. The introductory chapter explains the characteristics that distinguish ferns from flowering plants. There are sixty-seven half-tone reproductions of photographs taken by the author, and coloured figures of every species, from drawings by Miss Mabel E. Step. These coloured plates serve to show the structural characters, while the photographs illustrate the different species growing in natural surroundings. We commend the work to all interested in the subject.

Alpines and Bog-Plants. By Reginald Farrer. (Arnold).—The author of 'My Rock-Garden' (reviewed in *Athenæum* Feb. 15, 1908) may be congratulated on so soon issuing another work on alpine plants. His writings are full of interest, although occasionally marred by a somewhat dogmatic style. The earlier book dealt with specialities rather than a general collection of plants for the rock garden, and in the Preface to the present volume Mr. Farrer states that it contains "all the treasured rarities and delights which pressure of space forbade me to include in its predecessor." He relates the actual behaviour of many species in his own well-stocked garden and nursery, and these details have all the value of first-hand observations. His enthusiasm for certain plants and frank dislike of others are stated with candour. Thus we read of the "dull desolation of Labiata," and are told that "weeds are the Compositæ, one and almost all." Even the snowdrop is described as "rather cold and dreadful." No one but a specialist knows the numerous difficulties encountered in the effort to keep alive many alpine species in our own damp and comparatively sunless climate. He is baffled repeatedly by the idiosyncrasies of a troublesome plant, but may find that his failure is due to some circumstance capable of being rectified. The author's hints on cultural details that have contributed to success will thus be most helpful. He is never happier than when describing his experience in collecting plants, and the chapter on 'A Collecting Day above Arolla' is one of the best. We note a slip in regard to *Rosa gigantea*, the giant of this genus, which Sir George Watt first discovered in Manipur. This shy species has flowered indoors, not at Syon House, but at Albury Park. Blooms

were exhibited from the latter garden at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society on February 28th, 1905.

We have nothing but praise for the illustrations, which are reproductions from photographs taken in the author's own garden.

The Mineral Kingdom. By Dr. Reinhard Brauns. Translated, with Additions, by L. J. Spencer. Part I. (Williams & Norgate.)—*Das Mineralreich*, by Prof. Brauns of Bonn, is a beautifully illustrated work on minerals, which has acquired much popularity in Germany, and is now being translated, with additions bringing it up to date, by Mr. L. J. Spencer of the British Museum. As the translator is a thorough master of the subject, his version may be relied on for accuracy, whilst, to judge from the first part, it may be equally recommended for its diction. Mr. Spencer is well known as the translator of Max Bauer's *Edelsteinkunde*—a work with which that of Dr. Brauns may in many respects be fitly compared. Both are handsome volumes appealing to persons of education without special scientific training, and both rely largely for success on the profusion and fidelity of the illustrations. Dr. Brauns in putting forth a popular introduction to the study of minerals never loses sight of the practical or economic side of the subject. Instead of following an ordinary system of classification, based on chemical and crystallographic characters, he sorts his minerals into groups which will engage the attention of special readers: the group of ores, for example, will attract the miner and metallurgist; that of rock-forming minerals will interest the petrologist, geologist, and architect; whilst the section on precious stones will appeal mainly to the jeweller, the lapidary, and the lover of the beautiful. It is a pity that an outline of crystallography has necessarily to be placed in the forefront of any work on minerals, since this is just that part of the subject which is likely to repel the general reader at starting. Dr. Brauns, however, touches the subject with a light hand. It is difficult to say too much in praise of most of the coloured illustrations in the work, especially as attempts to depict minerals have often proved far from satisfactory. The plates make Dr. Brauns's volume exceptionally useful to teachers and students; but, excellent as the illustrations may be, the student must not rest content until he has seen and handled the minerals themselves. The English edition of this book is, we believe, printed in Germany, and is being issued in parts, of which twenty-five will complete the work.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Mr. LOVETT figures in *Folk-Lore* a number of amulets collected by him from coasters' barrows in London, and compares them with similar objects procured from Rome and Naples. He also figures and describes some primitive tallies and turf dials in use among the shepherds on the South Downs.

The extra volume issued by the Folk-lore Society to its members for 1908 is a collection of the folk-lore of Lincolnshire made by Mrs. Gutch and Miss Mabel Peacock. It is larger and more comprehensive (occupying 437 pages) than the collections for other counties already issued by the society, and contains a store of information that may be useful to the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute when they visit Lincoln in July.

Mrs. B. H. Cunnington, who has been exploring Knap Hill Camp in Wiltshire,

points out in *Man* a peculiar feature in the entrenchments. The ditch and rampart are interrupted at unequal distances by a number of level paths forming a solid gangway or causeway into the interior of the camp. Mrs. Cunnington makes the ingenious suggestion that these causeways may have been left as platforms from which to enfilade the ditch.

In a quarry at Eragny (Seine-et-Oise) M. Laville found remains of five or more marmots, similar to a fragment of a skull of a marmot from Karlstein in Bohemia, now in the collection of the School of Mines at Paris. In a communication to the Society of Anthropology of Paris he stated that the type resembled more that of the Polish marmot, or bobac, than that of the Alpine marmot, and that it might have belonged to a late prehistoric period.

Upon the occasion of the display by a young Cephalonian lady, Mlle. Urania Diamandi (sister of the well-known calculator M. Pericles Diamandi), at a meeting of the same Society, of her powers as a mental calculator, M. L. Manouvrier has founded a study of the problems of visual memory, coloured visualization, and mental calculation, which occupies nearly 60 pages of the *Bulletins et Mémoires* of the Society. Several schemes of number-form (as defined by Mr. Francis Galton) drawn by her illustrate the paper.

Dr. Deyrolle exhibited to the same Society an instrument for cutting rice in use among the Man peoples of Upper Tonkin, which resembles others from the peninsula of Malacca. The use of it by Europeans is difficult, on account of the different shape of our fingers from those of the native peoples.

Dr. Huguet called the attention of the Society to a translation, recently published by Father Giacobetti at Wargla, of a manuscript written in 1678, entitled *Kitab en-Nasab*, containing genealogies of the Caliphs, a legend of the foundation of the city of Fez, definitions of the various classes of nobility, and other matter of interest.

The Rev. J. H. Weeks's notes in *Folk-Lore* on some customs of the Lower Congo people include an account of a custom by which the evils of slavery seem to be somewhat mitigated. A slave badly treated by his master may offer himself to a neighbouring chief who, if he accepts, kills a goat, which the slave and chief eat together. The former master is entitled to the ordinary market value of his slave, upon payment of which the slave is virtually free, but generally becomes a faithful follower of the chief with whom he has eaten the goat, and is thenceforth called "Nkombo," or goat.

Dr. J. W. W. Crawford contributes to *Man* an account of the life and works of the medicine man of the Kikuyu tribe of East Africa. He has two names: one for his office of fortune-teller or prophet, another for that of priest and physician, to which he is supposed to be called by God in a vision.

Mr. Edge-Partington cautions collectors and others against forged New Zealand antiquities. He is informed by Mr. Turnbull, of Wellington, that a great number of greenstone objects, made by a clever workman from good patterns, are in circulation there, and hard to detect.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 7.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, President, and afterwards Mr. H. W. Monckton, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. B. R. Lucas was elected a Fellow.—The President announced that the Daniel-Pidgeon Fund for 1909 had been awarded to Mr. A. M. Finlayson, who proposes to undertake researches on the genesis of the sulphidic

ores.—The following communications were read; 'On Overthrusts at Tintagel, North Cornwall,' by Mr. H. Dewey; 'The Lahat "Pipe": a Description of a Tin-Ore Deposit in Perak, Federated Malay States,' by Mr. J. Brooke Scrivenor; and 'On the Sculptures of the Chalk Downs in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex,' by Mr. George Clinch.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*St. George's Day.*—Annual Meeting.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. H. Lyell and J. E. Pritchard were appointed Scrutators, and the Rev. E. S. Dewick and Mr. H. B. Wheatley Assistant Scrutators, of the ballot.—Mr. H. A. Tipping was admitted Fellow.—The President delivered his annual address, containing the usual notices of deceased Fellows, and passing under review the chief incidents connected with the Society during the past year.—The following were declared duly elected President, Council, and officers of the Society for the ensuing year. President, Dr. C. H. Read; Treasurer, Dr. P. Norman; Director, Sir Edward W. Brabrook; Secretary, C. R. Peers, other members of Council, Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, W. Paley Baildon, the Rev. E. S. Dewick, L. L. Duncan, Dr. A. J. Evans, E. H. Freshfield, W. Gowland, Sir R. R. Holmes, Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, R. G. Rice, Sir Owen Roberts, Max Rosenheim, H. W. Sanders, J. H. Etherington Smith, Reginald A. Smith, Emery Walker, and H. B. Walters.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 7.—Dr. F. A. Dixey, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Shelford exhibited a case containing examples of mimetic Oriental Orthoptera and Hemiptera.—Mr. H. M. Edelman exhibited ova of *Tapinostola fulva* (in situ) laid within the curled leaf of *Carex paludosa*; also a photograph of the anal segments of the female showing the earlier appendages, from the ventral side.—The discussion on the similar species *P. argus* and *P. argyrognomon* was resumed and concluded.

Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe read a paper 'On the Origin and Ancestral Form of Myrmecophilous Coleoptera.'—Mr. W. L. Distant communicated a paper on 'Rhynchota Malayana.'—Mr. J. E. Collin communicated a paper by Mr. Wesché 'On the Antennae of Diptera, and the Present Classification of the Nemocera, with Two Subsidiary Sections bearing on the Latter Subject.'—Mr. G. A. K. Marshall read a paper entitled 'On Reciprocal Mimicry: a Rejoinder to Dr. F. A. Dixey.'—Mr. C. J. Gahan, Mr. S. A. Neave, Mr. Tutt, Mr. W. E. Sharp, and Prof. Hudson Beare took part in the discussion that followed.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL.—April 21.—Mr. H. Mellish, President, in the chair.—Mr. Baldwin Latham read a paper on 'Percolation, Evaporation, and Condensation,' in which he gave the results of the observations he had carried out at Croydon on these subjects during the last thirty years. Two percolation gauges were used, both of which were exactly a superficial yard in area, and contained a cubic yard of natural soil, one of chalk and the other of gravel. The average annual amount of percolation through the chalk gauge was 10.84 in., and through the gravel gauge 10.34 in. The average yearly rainfall was 25.46 in. It appears that the rate of percolation is governed by the rate of rainfall, for when once the gauges have become sensitive, by being thoroughly wetted, the rate at which rain percolates depends entirely on the quantity of rain immediately falling.

A paper on 'The Meteorological Conditions in the Philippine Islands, 1908,' by the Rev. José Algué, S.J., Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau, was read by the Secretary. The year 1908 was one of extraordinary meteorological conditions. Heavy floods occurred, and frequent violent cyclonic storms passed over or affected the Archipelago. The author stated that out of the fourteen typhoons of extraordinary intensity which have occurred during the past twenty-nine years, five occurred in 1908, the most violent being those of September 23rd, October 13th, and December 5th.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 20.—Mr. J. C. Inglis, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'The New York Times Building,' by Mr. C. T. Purdy.—The Council reported that they had recently transferred nine gentlemen to the class of Members, and that four candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of two Members and eight Associate Members.

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 20.—Prof. W. Ridgeway, President, in the chair.—Mr. Walter MacClintock gave a paper, illustrated

by a long series of lantern-slides, on the Black-foot Indians of Montana. Mr. MacClintock has an intimate acquaintance with these Indians, having been adopted as son by Mad Wolf, one of the chiefs. The Indians were shown in their great summer encampment on the plains, and views were given of many of the lodges. These are all painted with various symbols, the heavens being usually shown at the top of the lodge, and the earth at the bottom, with various sacred animals in the middle. One of the lodges was adorned with a pictorial description of the owner's victories and achievements, as also was the chief's war-horse. Views were shown of the interiors of some of the lodges. The great feature of the summer camp is the sun ceremony, for the tribe believes that it is descended from the sun and moon, whose grandchild, the son of the morning star, was sent down to earth. A spotless woman is the chief of the festival, and on arriving at the chosen place, she, with her attendants and priests, fasts and prays for four days, during which the other inmates of the camp amuse themselves with mimic warfare and games. On the third day the woman proceeds to a spot already selected and offers a meat offering of buffalo tongues. On this spot the sun tent, a simple erection of poles, is raised, and after it has been blessed by the holy woman, it becomes the central point of all the subsequent ceremonies. These consist of games, acting, and the recitation of their deeds of valour by the chiefs. The ceremonies conclude by the chief priest wishing the tribe prosperity during the coming year.

ROYAL HISTORICAL.—April 22.—Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair.—Messrs. F. J. Collinson and J. L. Deacon were declared elected Fellows.—The Secretary read a paper, by Miss L. de Alberti and Miss Chapman, on 'The Inquisition in the Canaries and English Traders there in Elizabeth's Reign.' The writers pointed out that during the war time even English trade did not cease with the Canaries, and that Englishmen were continuously resident in the islands, little harassed by the Inquisition except in cases of suspected apostasy from Romanism or of proselytizing. Sir J. K. Laughton and the President spoke upon the subject of the paper.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 22.—Sir W. D. Niven, President, in the chair. The following papers were communicated: 'The Principles of the General Theory of Integral Functions,' by Mr. F. Tavan; 'The Equations of Electrodynamics and the Null Influence of the Earth's Motion on Optical and Electrical Phenomena,' by Mr. H. R. Hassé; 'The Solution of a Certain Transcendental Equation,' by Mr. G. N. Watson; 'The Physical Applications of Certain Conformal Transformations of a Space of Four Dimensions, and the Representation of a Space Time Point by means of a Sphere,' by Mr. H. Bateman; 'Some Criteria for the Residues of Eighth and other Powers,' by Mr. A. E. Western; and 'On the Discontinuities of a Function of One or more Real Variables,' by Dr. W. H. Young.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly.
—Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.
—Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Influence of Rainfall on the Design of Sewers,' Mr. C. A. Battiscombe.
—Aristotelian, 8.—'The Satisfaction of Thinking,' Dr. G. R. T. Ross.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Aerial Flight,' Lecture II., Mr. F. W. Lanchester. (Cantor Lecture.)
TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'Cosmological Questions,' Lecture I., Prof. S. Arrhenius. (Tyndall Lecture.)
—Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'A Note on a Stone on the Rock of Cashel' and 'Some Irish Stone Circles,' Mr. A. L. Lewis.
WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Prehistoric York, Durham, and Manchester,' Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins; 'The History of Gunpowder and of the Hand-Gun,' Mr. R. C. Clephan.
—Entomological, 8.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'English Furniture Design and Construction,' Mr. P. A. Wells.
THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Aspects of Applied Aesthetics: (III.) Art and Ethics,' Mr. J. Paterson.
—Royal, 4.—Election of Fellows.
—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Theory and Application of Motor Converters,' Mr. H. S. Hall.
—Linnean, 8.—'On some Zonitres from Queensland and the New Hebrides,' Mrs. Leonard J. Williams; 'The Geological Relations of the Tiger-Beetles,' Dr. V. E. Shelford.
—Chemical, 8.30.—'Affinity Constants of Hydroxyl and Alkoxy-Acids,' Mr. A. Findlay; 'Mr. W. E. S. Turner, and Miss G. E. Owen: 'The Absorption Spectra of the Nitrates in relation to the Ionic Theory,' Mr. E. C. C. Baly, Miss E. A. Burke, and Miss E. G. Marden; 'The Chlorination of Acetanilide,' Messrs. W. J. Jones and K. J. P. Orton; and other Papers.
—Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'The Early Topography of the Town of Ludlow,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
FRI. Geologists' Association, 8.—'The Lower Chalk of Lincolnshire,' Sir C. K. Bower and Mr. J. E. Farmer.
—Philosophical, 8.—'On the P Words I am Editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Sir J. A. H. Murray.
—Royal Institution, 9.—'Campaign against Malaria,' Major R. Ross.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Edmund Burke,' Prof. W. Raleigh.

Science Gossip.

THE moon will be full at 8 minutes past noon (Greenwich time) on the 5th inst., and new at 1h. 42m. in the afternoon on the 19th. She will be in perigee on the evening of the 16th, and in apogee on that of the 28th. Occultations of ω Geminorum and of κ Virginis will take place on the evenings of the 22nd and 31st respectively; the former from 9h. 12m. to 10h. 2m., and the latter from 8h. 44m. to 10h. 4m. Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 20th, and will be visible in the evening during the second half of the month, situated in the eastern part of Taurus. Venus will begin to be visible in the evening towards the end of the month, also in Taurus but to the west of Mercury. Mars is moving easterly in Aquarius, and rises a little earlier each morning. Jupiter is nearly stationary in Leo, and sets soon after midnight at the end of the month; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the 26th. Saturn is still in Pisces, and rises earlier each morning—about 2 o'clock at the end of the month.

Six more small planets are announced as having been photographically discovered at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg; two by Prof. Max Wolf on the 9th and 15th ult. respectively, and four by Herr Kopff—one each on the 8th and 9th, and two on the 11th.

CONTINUING her examination of photographic plates obtained by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory, Madame Ceraski has detected two new variable stars, in the constellations Gemini and Triangulum respectively. The brightness of both these stars appears to be about the tenth magnitude at a maximum; that of the former sinks below 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of the latter to about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, at a minimum. The periods of both are probably some months in duration: of the latter perhaps 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. They will be reckoned in a general list as var. 7, 1909, Geminorum and var. 8, 1909, Trianguli respectively.

WE have received the Annual Report of the Director (Mr. C. Michie Smith, F.R.S.) of the Kodaikānal and Madras Observatories for 1908. The Director resumed charge in January of that year, and the Assistant Director (Mr. Evershed) was absent after July on special leave. The principal part of the astronomical work relates to solar physics, and there were only 20 days in the year during which no solar observations could be made, whilst exceptionally fine weather prevailed in November. Photographs of the sun were taken with the Dallmeyer photoheliograph on 338 days, as against 339 in the preceding year, the worst month for the purpose being October, when six days were missed. The sun's disk was examined for spots and facule every morning that the weather permitted, and these phenomena registered by projection. Solar prominences were recorded visually on 310 days, as against 305 in 1907. The spectroheliograph was in use throughout the year; and observations with an Angström pyrheliometer were begun in February, and continued on all suitable days afterwards. A new scheme has been devised for determining the amount and period of variation in the solar radiation, which will be independent of all other methods yet in use, and free from many of the uncertainties attending them. There was a considerable fall in sunspot activity for the year under report, there having been only 262 new groups, with a daily average of 3.9, as against 301 and 4.6 in the preceding year. On four days the sun's surface was quite free from spots at the time of observation,

but some large spots were noted on various occasions, and four large groups appeared in January and February. The greatest proportion of activity has been in the southern hemisphere. Prominences have on the whole been very numerous, and some of them remarkable, particularly a large one on February 18th, a very high one on August 13th, and another which underwent remarkable changes on December 27th.

WITH regard to the meteorology of the year, the mean temperature was 56°·2, or 0°·1 below the average; the highest reading was 75°·2 on April 25th, and the lowest 38°·0 on December 10th. The rainfall was nearly normal, but its distribution was peculiar, being largely in excess in February and October, and deficient in May, November, and December: the heaviest fall on one day was 2.38 inches, on February 24th.

THE observatory at Madras continued to be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. R. L. Jones, Deputy-Director. The mean temperature there was above the average in nine months of the year; the highest shade reading recorded was 109°·6 on April 26th and May 30th, the lowest 60°·8 on January 20th. The rainfall for the whole year was 55.97 inches, and the greatest fall on one day was 7.28 inches, on October 23rd. Mr. Michie Smith visited Madras in November, and superintended the erection of the new dome for the 8-inch equatorial. Seismology was regularly carried on at Kodaikānal, and a large number of earthquakes recorded—no fewer, indeed, than 67 in the course of the year.

IN the April number of *The National Review* Mr. Harold Russell has a capable article on the cuckoo. A fact upon which he lays needed emphasis is that, contrary to the general impression, the vast majority of cuckoos' eggs are not imitations of the nest-owner's eggs, though undoubtedly so in rare instances. This is doubly interesting, for here, presumably, we see natural selection slowly evolving a habit beneficial to the race. The advantage derived from the superficial resemblance in old and young to a hawk is less obvious. Mr. Russell does not touch on this, though he refers to the still lingering tradition that cuckoos turn into hawks in winter.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

WE have pleasure in recording, as a first impression, that there are this year more good pictures (of a modest order) than is usual at Burlington House. The exhibition is made up for the most part, one fancies, of portraits and landscapes, with but a small sprinkling of works of an imaginative character. The power of producing a tolerably agreeable rendering of anything that will keep still to be painted is possessed by not a few contemporary artists, and their rather fragmentary studies—realistic in aim, but tactfully and cautiously modified by a certain negative feeling after the qualities of good design—have their interest. The greater part of what is praiseworthy at the Academy is of this order, and we shall consider it on a later occasion. In our first notice it seems stibutable to deal with such occasional essays in the higher walks of art as are to be found on the walls.

Few even of the ostensibly imaginative subjects can claim such a position, most of them being merely illustrative in intention. Mr. Herbert Draper's *Ulysses and the Sirens*

(206) is a typical example. A similar bid for popular success mars the President's *Brewing a Storm* (115), in which the ominous gathering-up of an irresistible weight of water at the mouth of a cave affords a motive which might well be awe-inspiring. One can fancy what it would have been in the hands of the Turner of the 'Shipwreck' period. In the hands of Sir Edward Poynter the majesty of the theme is somewhat sacrificed to the desire to emphasize its realistic basis. This leads him to multiply the lines of his design for mere purposes of detail, and to introduce theatrical figures which detract from its seriousness. Even so, one feels the presence of a draughtsman, though probably of one more likely now to be successful with landscape than with figure painting, in which, while he has the advantage of a basis of exact training, he seems incapable of escaping from academic correctness into the region of free self-expression.

To move freely in these fields of imaginative figure design seems a gift few painters here possess. The art has, in fact, two exponents. Mr. Charles Sims has for the last two years delighted us with his lightly blown fancies, but is in the present show something of a disappointment. Mr. John Sargent, on the other hand, appears this year with a fine and impressive design, which sheds a new light on his powers, and forces us to realize that in him the British School has an even more valuable asset than we had hitherto supposed.

Mr. Sargent has made previous essays in monumental painting, experimenting in two extremes, neither of them successful. The large filling for an arch in the Boston Library shown here some years back was an orgy of weird mystification. He did not pursue it, but in his series of the Hebrew Prophets for the same Library fell back on the discreet literalism which might be expected of a capable portrait painter on whom an unsuitable task had been foisted. He might well pause at the sight of these widely different solutions of the problem of decoration to ask himself whether indeed there was for him no other alternative. *Israel and the Law* (446) shows that he has found one. He no longer, as in his first essay, encrusts his wall with a pompous display of archaic symbols appealing, by their mystic associations, to that love of strange idols which is characteristic of a certain side of modern decadence. His work is painting, and modern painting, but it no longer reminds us, as did the Hebrew Prophets, of the presence of the paid model posing in drapery. Indeed, if we have a fault to find, it is that Mr. Sargent has not sufficiently utilized his wide knowledge of human character. His design is admirably knit and compact, but a little lacking in definite significance, and by this we do not wish to imply a desire that he should endow his figures with those distinguishing attributes dear to the Pre-Raphaelite masters of allegory. We regret that he has not used certain generalized differentiations of character to emphasize the symbolic significance of the disposition of his figures. To explain the criticism we must be permitted for once one of those tedious attempts at verbal description which, when applied to Old Masters, constitute so large a part of the art-literature of to-day.

The design consists of a sculptural group, the contours of which closely follow the lunette in which it is set. In the centre a draped and hooded figure of gigantic proportions is seated sufficiently low down to offer a mass rather widespread for its height. The head is supported on the right hand; the right elbow rests on the knee.

The left arm passes between the knees to hold a scroll which crosses the front of the picture just above the ankles of the central figure. Crouching in the shadow between the knees of that figure, and behind the scroll, is a boy facing to the beholder's left, who holds up his fingers to make some mystic sign; while on either side of the central personage are three seated figures (like the boy, smaller in scale) who hold swords. They are ranged one behind the other, the front one nearest the centre, so as to turn the corners of the group and lead the eye to the back.

The design has thus a centre, a sub-centre, and two wings. The head of the central figure falls forward, so that we see no face, but a pool of shadow beneath the hood. We have no quarrel with this device as such, for art cannot express the unspeakable, but its suggestiveness depends on the manner in which it is led up to. It may be a confession of impotence, or, as the culminating point in a sequence of ideas, a jumping-off point for the beholder's imagination. Let us try the natural way to establish such a sequence in a composition like Mr. Sargent's.

The design is sufficiently symmetrical for any departure from symmetry to strike one, and the primal modification established by the position of the arms of the principal figure—made more important by their being the only parts of it undraped—thus influences the whole composition. The almost upright line of the supporting arm to the spectator's left is balanced by an upright tendency in the right-hand group, in which are two vertical lines of sheathing swords. The more sloping direction of the arm on the other side is balanced by a like tendency in the left-hand group—an admirable movement of falling line. By such architectonic treatment and the binding influence of the drapery and scrolls, the two side groups are intimately connected with the principal figure, and consequently a broad distinction of character in the two groups (becoming less noticeable in the receding figures) would seem to merge in the mystery of the central figure. We submit that the difference of dominating line of the two groups should be bound up with a difference of character, and we cannot but count it a misfortune that these side figures—above all, the front one on each side—should be identical in type and singularly insignificant, so that their difference of pose appears arbitrary. The boy crouching in the shadow is individualized in lively fashion, but, left thus without support, he contrasts baldly with the emptiness above him.

The close drapery of the figure is a true enough symbol of divine law. It at once conceals and reveals. The boy crouched beneath it, blindly making his superstitious sign, may be taken as typifying vitality uninformed by experience: to him authority is essential. The figures outside— independent, yet mysteriously bound up with the figure beneath the cloak—should surely represent some two great types—antagonistic yet each essential—of the freethinking human soul: Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, let us say, the will to live and the negation of the will to live, since on one side the swords are sheathing.

We would not be understood to dictate the literary meaning which should be read into Mr. Sargent's design, but we submit that in such a symmetrically unsymmetrical design there is an essential want of logic in making the two side figures most differing in pose identical in character, particularly when the rather individualized minor central figure contrasts with a blank space which

may be either flatly nothing or mysteriously "all." If the individuality of the youth was developed in divergent directions by the side figures, which in their turn tended to assimilate in character as they recede, we might feel that in bending beneath the law he but obeyed his own dual nature mysteriously united. The group is formed on a line starting from the centre, dividing to right and left, and sweeping backwards; and while we feel this line as implied sculpturally, it needs but a slight adornment of character to make the untutored observer watch its unfolding as he might watch a vital process.

We have analyzed somewhat at length Mr. Sargent's decoration, because serious work in this branch of art is both rare and welcome, and this capable example risks neglect for no better reason than that its leading note of pink (no doubt excellent for the place for which it is destined) is somewhat discordant in the Royal Academy. Mr. Sargent also sends a number of studies of the same model in the same shawl called *Cashmere* (496). They are deftly painted, and united into the semblance of a picture with extreme cleverness. We trust, however, that his decoration may be taken as inaugurating a serious attempt at pictorial structure of a severer character. His portraits are not so good as those he has previously done, and Sir W. Q. Orchardson's *Mrs. Moss Cockle* (31) is the most magisterial example of the sort in the present exhibition.

PAINTINGS BY MR. P. WILSON STEER.

SOME such occasion as this collection at the Goupil Gallery was necessary to enable us to realize the full stature of Mr. Steer. In a mixed exhibition his work assuredly was never likely to be overlooked, but impressed one rather by brilliance than by the delicate fragrance and unfailing sense of beauty which mark Mr. Steer as one of the finest artists of his day, with a place already secure in the history of English art. The very wealth of interest in his pictures tells against them in a show of mixed work. They look a little "busy," and ask to be displayed, as here, with that reasonable relief of bare space around them which is proper to such passionately wrought jewels of colour. If he has to choose between decorative quiet and full-blooded vivacity, Mr. Steer always selects the latter.

In the first of the two rooms in which the present collection is displayed Mr. Steer is represented by a series of sketches painted in very various moods. They are rather slight, rather vehement, and convey a somewhat restless impression. Walking into the inner room, however, where hangs a series of important pictures, we find ourselves under the spell of a very magician. In this land of enchantment the air is heavily charged with romance—in part, it is true, the romance of traditional art, evoking souvenirs of Constable, Monticelli, and Fragonard; but to a degree rare in painting of so poetic a quality, instinct with immediate and contemporary reality. *Corfe Castle* (16), the centre of this imposing display, has a grandiose and epic quality which justifies its prodigious range of colour. The artist has indeed lavished upon it an immense wealth of orchestration, but it is because he is bursting with the magnificence of his theme. In this crowding luxuriance of scale after scale of colour we find no redundancy, no repetition, only the prodigality of a generous nature, which compels enthusiasm. To have painted such a picture as this ranks the artist amongst the masters, and justifies praise in which critics of experience are but rarely able to indulge.

It must be admitted that we have been disposed to resist as long as possible Mr. Steer's claim to such rank. The technique he often adopts appears to us in itself detestable, based in part on the desire for intrinsic brilliance which comes of competitive exhibition-painting, in part on the need for the clash of violent contrasts to mask the imperfect fusion of an impulsive and piecemeal execution. To attain unity at all his work often needs to be veiled by a sheet of glass; nor can it be denied that it usually gains by being surrounded by flamboyant masses of burnished gilding which in themselves are distressing objects enough.

Yet these, after all, are but the standards of the time, and to conform to them is but to have the spirit of the age. Within these limits no other living Englishman is so successful as Mr. Steer. Of the special beauties of this kind of painting, its gleam of broken surface, the fantastic inventiveness of its varied touch, he has an unflinching sense, so that in the whole room there is no passage of poor colour or of tired handling; while he makes it the medium for creating visions of beauty so entrancing that to depreciate them on mere grounds of purism would argue a lack of poetic sense. Here, if anywhere, are the crown and justification of such a technique. Nor can it be denied that the one picture in the room (No. 24, *The Blue Sash*) in which he conforms to the traditions of figure painting is relatively a failure. A certain fury of production seems necessary to awaken his finer imaginative powers, and in three out of the four remaining figure pictures in this gallery (Nos. 15, 17, 21) he shows an astonishing power of endowing his vehement impasto with qualities of draughtsmanship not only strong, but also tender and subtle. Besides these we must single out for special praise, even in this fine collection, the captivating originality of *The Picnic* (19), and note how a work like No. 14, whose first aspect is a little obvious, is eloquent of the artist's close sympathy with nature. The subtle forms of the winding valley are here rendered with masterly delicacy and precision in terms of evanescent vaporous air.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS BY MR. ROGER FRY.

THE work of Mr. Roger Fry at the Carfax Gallery has a special interest for readers of *The Athenæum*, and displays the advantages Mr. Fry the painter has gained by the wide knowledge of Mr. Fry the critic. Far less than Mr. Steer is this artist the victim of the accident by which he was born in this generation. Fastidiously, from many sources, he distils a personal view of nature which attests his insight into the conditions—and limitations—of pictorial effectiveness.

These limitations he is almost too prudently studious in observing, and indeed the artist who, serving a term as art-critic, is brought face to face with the multitudinous and miscellaneous output of modern painters, almost inevitably comes to distrust exuberant productiveness, and determines to confine his own ambitions within modest limits—to survey jealously his own work before publication. This is a danger if it damps the painter's enterprise; and while it cannot fairly be said that Mr. Fry lacks enterprise in the kind of work he attempts—witness his essays in imaginative design (Nos. 9 and 16, for example)—yet we feel that his excursions are consciously limited in their range. Thus he usually works on a basis of half-tone, as in the excellent *Durham* (18); and when, occasionally, he uses

more positive colour he gets from it a change of aspect for his drawing rather than an extension of its range. Yet after all the critic who, even at the cost of disaster, risks sometimes a longer flight, stands to gain thereby a greater personal insight into the conditions of aerial navigation.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Leicester Galleries is a collection of water-colours by Miss Ruth Dollman which have the smallness of form and prettiness of colour most popular in this medium. While, however, their purpose is thus obviously imitative, they show considerable cleverness, and occasionally, as in the cornfield and headland of No. 47 (*Ripe*, near Ditchling), an isolated passage of painting in which the imitative keenness is rewarded by a brilliant rendering of detail very rarely successfully handled by painters. The beflowered foreground in *Over the Hills and Far Away* (30) is only a little inferior to this; and *Sussex by the Sea* (33) is technically very dexterous.

Mr. Arnesby Brown in the next room is better informed, but less individual. He possesses at his fingers' ends all the information on landscape which is more or less common property to-day, but little ambition after great beauty in any direction. Space forbids our doing justice to the characteristic preface wherein Mr. Lewis Hind recommends Mr. Brown to the public.

At the Mendoza Gallery Mr. Louis Kronberg, of Boston, U.S.A., unwisely styled by his compatriots the Degas of America, shows little gift for handling the ballet subjects he has chosen. One pastel, however, *Richard Mansfield as Baron Chevalier* (4), if somewhat laboured in execution, is a sincere and observant piece of portraiture.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on April 20th the following engravings. After Reynolds: Mrs. Montague, by J. R. Smith, 25s.; Lady Louisa Manners, by V. Green, 39s.; Duchess of Rutland, by the same, 42s.; Mrs. Sheridan as St. Cecilia, by W. Dickinson, 68s. After Hoppner: Rusticity, by S. W. Reynolds, 48s. Cries of London, after Wheatley: Do you Want any Matches? by A. Cardon, 26s.; Turnips and Carrots, by T. Gainsay, 48s.

On Saturday, April 24th, Constable's picture of Yarmouth Jetty, with boats, figure, and cart, the property of the late Prof. B. Bertrand, fetched 1,440s.

On Monday last Messrs. Christie sold the following pictures, the property of Mr. Harold Rathbone: A. Hughes, *The Pained Heart*, 210s. E. Fortescue Brickdale, *The Little Foot-Page*, 157s. Ford Madox Brown, "Take your Son, Sir!" unfinished, 105s. Albert Moore, *Marble Benches*, 147s.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE arrangements of the Slade School of Art, University College, London, include six lectures on the history of art by Mr. Roger Fry, dealing with "Monumental Painting from Giotto to Modern Times." The lectures are being delivered on Fridays, and began yesterday with a discussion of early Christian and Byzantine work. Particulars of the course can be obtained from Mr. W. W. Seton, Secretary, University College, Gower Street, W.C.

THE sum required to secure Lord Leighton's picture "The Death of Brunelleschi" for the permanent collection in Leighton House is 250l. Donations amounting to 208l. have already been given, and it is hoped that the purchase may be concluded this month. Donations should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Leighton House, 12, Holland Park Road, Kensington, W., or to Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing Cross,

S.W. Leighton House, where the picture is on view, was reopened to the public last Wednesday.

THE early work by Rembrandt, signed and dated 1627, which was recently discovered in London, forms the photogravure frontispiece to the May number of *The Burlington Magazine*, and is described by Mr. Claude Phillips. The bearing of the American tariff upon modern painting is discussed by the editor, who also contributes a note upon works by Harpignies and Mr. A. E. John. Mr. Roger Fry has a first article on the early English portraiture at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club; while the illustrated contributions of Mr. R. L. Hobson on early Chinese porcelain, Mrs. Herringham on Oriental carpets, and Mr. G. F. Hill on Italian medals are continued. The newly discovered "Leonardo" is compared by Mr. H. F. Cook with other examples of the design from English collections, and three views are given of the remarkable wax bust in the collection of Mr. Murray Marks, which is the nearest analogy in sculpture at present known. Mr. W. G. Rawlinson, in a long letter, defends his method of classifying the states of engravings; while shorter notes deal with Conrad Witz (Dr. Wilhelm Suida), Reynolds's "Snake in the Grass," Macrino d'Alba (Dr. G. B. Rossi), a picture by Giovanni Bellini (Mr. F. Mason Perkins), the art of J. Alden Weir (Mr. Kenyon Cox), and some German portraits bearing on the Hofer centenary (Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman).

AN exhibition of water-colours and miniatures was opened last week in Dublin. The artists exhibiting are Miss Gibson, Miss Irwin, Miss Clara Irwin, and Miss J. French.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The third annual exhibition of the Young Irish Artists' Society is now being held in Dublin. It represents the achievements of the more adventurous of the younger Irish artists, and is interesting as showing the influences at work in forming a native school of painting in Dublin. A great diversity of method and a sincere personal expression are characteristic of the exhibition as a whole. In landscape, the work of Mr. Leech and of Miss Eva Hamilton stands first in accomplishment; while amongst the portraits shown those by Miss Clare Marsh are the most harmonious and suggestive."

THE most recent additions to the National Gallery of Ireland include a bronze bust of the late Denis O'Sullivan, by Mr. Derwent Wood; two small wax busts of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, by a contemporary Irish wax-modeller; a self-portrait of a little-known painter of the thirties, E. L. Cazneau; and a flower piece by James Holland.

THE well-known military painter Louis Henry Dupray, who died last week at the age of sixty-four, was a native of Sedan, and derived a large share of his artistic fame from his pictures of the great war which resulted in the downfall of the Second Empire. He studied under Léon Cogniet and Pils, obtaining medals at the Salon in 1872 and 1874. He was a member of the Société des Artistes Français, and exhibited two pictures at last year's Salon.

THE death is also announced of Madame Léon Bertaux, the sculptor, a member of the "grand jury" of the Société des Artistes Français, and one of the founders of the Union des Femmes Peintres et Sculpteurs de Paris. Madame Bertaux was born in Paris eighty-three years ago, and died at her Château de Lassay at Saint Michel de Chavaignes (Sarthe). She won several medals at the Salon, notably in 1864, 1867, 1873, and 1889.

THE obituary of last week further includes M. Ceramano, the last survivor of the Barbizon School. A pupil of Charles Jacque, he made, like his master, a special feature of

pictures of sheep and farmyard scenes. He was born in Belgium eighty years ago, and had lived at Barbizon (where he died) for upwards of forty years.

ONE of the choicest series of portraits in crayons of French celebrities of the sixteenth century ever offered for public sale will come under the hammer at the Georges Petit Gallery, Paris, on Monday next.

THE Madonna by Giovanni Bellini stolen in Holy Week from the church of S. Maria dell' Orto at Venice has been traced to the porter of the Hospital Umberto I., in the vicinity of the church. Numerous arrests have been made, for Sfriso, the porter, appears to have been only one of a gang, and the picture had been consigned to his care as the man most likely to be able to dispose of it at a good price. Fortunately he took into his confidence Sacconi, the porter of the Gallery of Modern Art in the Palazzo Pesaro, who promised to secure a desirable purchaser, and immediately communicated with the police. Signor Salvadori, who started the subscription to offer a reward for any information which might lead to the recovery of the picture, was at once informed, and agreed to play the part of a wealthy Englishman desirous of purchasing the picture. Accompanied by Sacconi, he proceeded to the Hospital, and after paying down 500 lire, and writing a cheque for 49,500 lire, secured the picture, and carried it off in his gondola. The vendor was arrested with his accomplices that evening.

THE first instalment of the Dublin Georgian Society's publication is approaching completion, and the Committee hope to send it to the subscribers in the course of this month. It contains about a hundred illustrations with explanatory text.

THE small palace at Tiefurt, famous as the home of the Duchess Anna Amalie of Saxe-Weimar, and the meeting-place of many distinguished men, is to be restored to the condition in which it was at the time of Goethe. The furniture and other articles which were there before 1807 have been placed in their original position, as indicated by the old inventories.

WE regret to hear that a movement is being initiated by the new Rector of Ludlow for the removal from the parish church of the fine rood-screen, with the returned stalls against it, which still occupies its original position under the eastern arch of the central tower. It is devoutly to be hoped that influential representations will prevent any such proceeding.

EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (May 1).—Mr. James Paterson's Water-Colours, Mr. W. B. Paterson's Gallery.
—Pencil Society's Point Drawings, Private View, New Dudley Gallery.
—Royal Academy, 141st Exhibition, Private View.
TUES. Alpine Photographs, Alpine Club.
TUES. Engravings of Military and Naval Officers and Statesmen of the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries, Private View, Mount Street Galleries.
—Mr. Barazwanath King's Water-Colours of the Highlands of Scotland, Private View, Mount Street Galleries.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Saint-Saëns's Samson et Dalila. Faust. Madame Butterfly.*

DR. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS, who was present at the performance of his 'Samson et Dalila' at Covent Garden on Monday evening, the opening night of the season, no doubt thought of the rendering of that opera sixteen years ago in the same building. It was then, of course, given in oratorio fashion, and though he actually

came to London to superintend the rehearsals, he was apparently dissatisfied, and returned suddenly to Paris before the performance. Portions of the opera have often been heard on the concert platform, but it was decidedly interesting to hear the music with its proper surroundings. The stately choruses in the first act lose little, if anything, apart from the stage, while the latter does not materially enhance the effect of the beautiful music assigned to Dalila; moreover the betrayal of Samson, as related in the book of Judges, which would have formed a strong dramatic ending to the act, is feebly set forth in the libretto. On the other hand, the third act imperatively demands the stage. The music of the Philistines, so different from that of the Hebrews in Act I., shows power of characterization; the Bacchanalian Dance in the temple of Dagon is most effective; while the dignity and restraint displayed in Samson's final appeal for strength to crush his haughty enemies are impressive.

'Samson et Dalila' has always, by those who are acquainted with Saint-Saëns's many operas, been spoken of as his masterpiece for the stage. The only other work of the kind with which we are acquainted, 'Henri VIII.,' given some years ago at Covent Garden, is less interesting; while 'L'Âncêtre,' performed there in 1904, was merely entitled a "poème lyrique." Anyhow 'Samson et Dalila' offers signal proof of the composer's gifts. He does not seek to mystify or surprise; he belongs to what may now be called the old school. When he wrote the work in question, Wagner's power was at its zenith, and it is probable that the use of certain leading themes was specially due to that influence; in other respects, however, the composer shows no intention of imitating Wagner; moreover, of leading themes the Bayreuth reformer was not the inventor. One cannot but admire the direct appeal of the French music; its skill, yet simplicity; and, throughout, the masterly orchestration.

To judge the work fairly, it must be remembered by whom and when it was written. Saint-Saëns, a sharp-sighted critic as well as clever composer, naturally recognized the genius of Wagner, but 'Samson et Dalila,' produced when Wagner's 'Ring' was attracting special notice, served as a kind of protest against the reformer's art-theories. In addition, it came out at a time when politics, which have so often affected the course of art, perhaps increased the composer's honest reluctance to accept Wagner's form of music drama.

The performance on Monday evening was very good. Madame Kirkby Lunn, who was in fine voice, rendered justice to the Dalila music, while M. Fontaine impersonated Samson with skill and tact; his voice, however, was not sufficiently resonant. M. Frigara proved a sound conductor. The staging of the piece was excellent, and the final scene in the temple of Dagon most skilfully contrived.

Gounod's 'Faust' was given on Tuesday evening. There were some good points

about Madame Edvina's impersonation of Marguerite, but M. Fontaine's singing of the Faust music was not altogether satisfactory. M. Frigara conducted. As this year is the jubilee of the production of the opera at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, it ought to have been given with a really strong cast.

On Wednesday 'Madama Butterfly' was given with Mlle. Destinn in the title rôle, and her singing and acting were superb. Signor Leliva made a first appearance as Pinkerton. He sang intelligently and in tune, but his voice did not harmonize properly with Mlle. Destinn's. Madame Lejeune was an excellent Suzuki, and Signor Sammarco as Sharpless most satisfactory. Signor Campanini conducted with great tact.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Analysis of the Evolution of Musical Form. By Margaret H. Glyn. (Longmans & Co.)—The object of this volume, viz., to apply the evolutionary principle to practical music, is commendable, and the growth of the scale, the gradual enlargement of key conception, and the development of form are all described and discussed in an interesting manner. Yet though the scheme is excellent, many statements are open to question, and at times the author does not express herself with the clearness which the subject demands. Rhythm is declared to be the "essential motive power" in music; and of its three characteristic qualities, the pulsative has produced the time-system of music; the circling refers to tonality; while the undulating or free is somewhat vaguely described as a "movement to be found in all the outlines [i.e., of time, pitch, force, and colour], culminating in the climaxes of great musical works." This undulating or "wave" rhythm, we are told elsewhere, consists of hastening and slackening of speed, of rise and fall of pitch, and of an increase and decrease in intensity.

Having thus briefly described the argument, we now refer to certain statements and opinions. Already in the Introduction comes the startling statement that "the theory of an abstract musical form in which to train composers is false to the true nature of the art." Later we are told that the sonata and kindred cyclic forms lack "undulating rhythm." It is consoling, however, to learn that "the normal walks of cyclic usage are still open," although the "general trend of musical evolution is in the direction of continuity." The latter statement is true enough, and in their desire to escape from certain conventions some modern composers go to the opposite extreme, and their continuity becomes nebulous. The sonata-form was used by Beethoven, who avoided conventions to be found in Haydn and Mozart, or rather his genius led him instinctively to do so, and widen the form. So it is with modern composers. If instinctively they are led, as Liszt was, we believe, when writing his minor Pianoforte Sonata, to modify form, no fault can be found with them; but deliberately to cast aside forms used by great masters, and trust to free form, would prevent many from maturing their gifts. The author tells us that the symphonic poem, or "half-way house," as she describes it, "has grasped something of the general principles of free rhythm, but it lacks sufficiently strong idiomatic development, the free generation of ideas." By "idiomatic de-

velopment" the author means, as we learn from the chapter on 'General Principles,' the development of an "important initiative idea"; so if that be lacking, it is the fault, or rather the misfortune, of the composer. While on the subject of form, our author gives a specimen analysis of a movement in sonata-form—Exposition, Free Fantasia, and Recapitulation, with mention of subjects, bridge-passages, and coda, and the number of bars occupied by each; but she complains that it conveys "as much idea of the character of the movement as might be gained of the aspect and style of a house by a careful counting of the bricks in its several walls." Such a formula, however, makes no pretence to describe the character of the music. Of this a student can judge by playing or listening to the movement, or his teacher might describe it to him by word of mouth.

In the chapter 'Counterpoint v. Chord-Conception,' after stating that counterpoint is the science of intervals, our author speaks of the grand chord-successions in Palestrina's 'Missa Pape Marcelli' or Bach's a minor Mass, compositions which, "though theoretically contrapuntal, owe all their emotional effect to their essential harmonic basis, originally unobserved [the italics are ours]. To us who think in chords as if by nature, it is impossible to realize the theory of music without them, but that chord-theory was at that time unknown is an incontestable fact."

As regards Bach, the Cantor Johann Crüger in his 'Synopsis Musices,' already published at Berlin in 1624, speaks of that most commendous and very easy way of composing, "qua nimirum ad Fundamentum prius substratum et positum reliquæ superiores modulationes adjici possint." And then the rules of thorough-bass which Bach wrote in the 'Anna Magdalena Clavierbuch' of 1725 show that Bach thought of music vertically as well as horizontally.

There are other statements in the volume open to exception, but let us call attention to a few of its good points. The author rightly believes that rhythmic feeling should be first developed in children, for "analytical instruction, however important, is not the beginning of knowledge." And again:—"Our own indigenous folk-art should form the backbone of elementary education." In Part I. the chapters on Time, the Evolution of the Scale, the Compound Standard of Tonality, and Asiatic Tonality are particularly interesting. The numerous music illustrations in the Appendix, too, deserve note. A book such as the present, which sets one thinking, is valuable, even though one cannot agree in all points with the writer.

Musical Gossip.

MAX REGER, whose name is more familiar in England than his music, will appear at two concerts at Bechstein Hall, on the 10th and 14th inst., when the programmes, entirely devoted to his works, will include the String Trio (Op. 77b) and the Pianoforte Trio (Op. 93), the String Quartet in D minor (Op. 74), and the Variations and Fugue on a Beethoven Theme for two pianofortes (Messrs. Max Reger and Richard Buhlig).

THE HANDEL SOCIETY will give an interesting concert at Queen's Hall on the 18th inst. Sir Charles H. Parry will conduct his 'Ode to Music,' and Sir Charles V. Stanford his 'Last Post'; moreover, the programme will include Brahms's 'Triumphlied' for double chorus and orchestra, which, so far as can be ascertained, has not been heard in London since it was given under the direction of Mr. Henschel, at the old St. James's Hall, on December 2nd, 1879.

A NEW opera entitled 'Mietje,' by the Dutch composer Benoit Hollander, will be performed at the Hampstead Conservatoire under the auspices of the London Academy of Music. The work will be produced under the direction of Mr. Henry Beauchamp, and staged by Mr. Charles Fry.

THE death is announced of Heinrich Conried, who, born in 1855, was for a time theatrical manager and actor in Austria. In 1878 he went to America, and succeeded Maurice Grau as manager of the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York, where, on December 24th, 1903, 'Parsifal' was produced for the first time outside Bayreuth.

THE dress rehearsal at the Paris Opéra of 'Bacchus,' the new opera by MM. Massenet and Catulle Mendès, is fixed for to-morrow, and the production for Wednesday next.

THE performances of Russian opera to be given at the Paris Châtelet this month will include operas by Glinka, Borodine, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Mesdames Lipkovska, Litvinne, and Petrenko, and MM. Chaliapine, Smirnov, Danaeff, Davidoff, Kastorski, and Charonoff, will be the principal members of the company.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.-SAT.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.-SAT.	Italian Opera, 8, Coronet Theatre.
—	(Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 2.30.)
MON.	Mr. Sachs Colerston's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Solly String Quartet, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Dresden String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Miss Kate Flinn's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Grand Violon Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Fatella Rosetti's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Vera Bianca's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Mr. Macmillan's Violin Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Messrs. Ysaie and Pugno's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Wilton Cole's Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Madame Alice Katy's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Miss Leginska's Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
—	Miss Jolanda Mero's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Signor Busoni's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Anita Rio's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Miss Emma Davidson's Song Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Miss Tora Evans's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
—	Misses McDonald and Madeleine Booth's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's First Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
SAT.	Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's Second Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	M. Frederic Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Isobel Stuckey's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S.—*Colonel Smith: a Light Comedy in Four Acts.* By A. E. W. Mason.

THIS is a bright and engaging little piece—little notwithstanding its four acts—but Mr. Mason would have bettered its chances if he had made up his mind whether he intended it as a comedy or a farce. As it is, he hesitates between the two styles, alternates purely farcical episodes with scenes that are charged with a certain amount of emotion, and so leaves his audience rather confused as to his intentions, and allows it too much time to reflect on the thinness and extravagance of his plot. His leading idea strongly resembles that of 'The Importance of Being Earnest'; here, as in that quaint play, we have a character inventing an imaginary person in order to escape from an embarrassment, and being involved consequently in a ridiculous quandary. But Oscar Wilde recognized that such a theme could only be treated in the spirit of farce. Mr. Mason has not neglected in his story the possibilities of grotesque developments; he has matched the original deception with another, and brought together his heroine and his hero

—both of whom act an imposture—at most delightful cross-purposes; but he has relied mainly, in his efforts to render their encounters piquant, on an appeal to old-fashioned sentiment.

The author starts his play with rather an elaborate exposition of the humiliating situation in which his heroine, Celia Faraday, finds herself—a girl who, with sisters married or engaged, seems drifting on towards the fate of an old maid, and is regarded by her family and their men-friends as already "on the shelf." In a moment of exasperation she invents a lover, and creates excitement in the home circle by declaring that she is engaged to a Col. Smith, now abroad on active service. They insist on her writing him a love-letter there and then, and she humours them, intending to destroy it; but to her dismay it is sent to the post. So far we have the beginnings of what might become a wildly hilarious farce. Mr. Mason, however, prefers that his Col. Smith—for of course there is such a man in the Army—shall treat the joke seriously, chivalrously, sentimentally. When this officer comes home, he is naturally resolved to have a meeting with his audacious correspondent; but he determines to assume a false name. His task is rendered easier by the fact that Celia, discovering the monster that she has created mightily inconvenient, has killed her lover by announcing his death in the newspapers; so the real Col. Smith can pretend to be a brother officer who watched the gallant soldier's last moments, and brings home relics as keepsakes for the bereaved sweetheart—among them a heavy gold watch with chain attached, which she is to wear round her neck. All this sham pathos, and the visitor's obstinacy in remaining in the heroine's society and demanding her attention for reminiscences of the colonel's exploits, make excellent fooling; and Mr. Mason, who should know something of politics by this time, has another element of fun at hand in the pictures he provides of the fuss of an electoral campaign and the droll suggestions he makes as to how to win an election. But the essence of the play consists of its love-scenes, and these, though they are at once charming and laughable, are not played fast enough to make spectators forget that both parties are shameless hypocrites.

The play furnishes a triumph for Mr. Alexander's light-comedy methods. There is an easy masterfulness, a well-bred persistence, a good-humoured malice, about his Col. Smith which makes this soldier a most agreeable acquaintance. Miss Irene Vanbrugh has fewer opportunities, but is throughout sympathetic in the part of Celia.

LYRIC.—*The Conquest: a Play in Three Acts.* By George Fleming.

IN 'The Conquest' the note of sincerity is entirely lacking. When the Royalist Duchesse de Langeais and the Republican Col. Armand de Montriveau first meet, the lady figures as a spoilt coquette who enjoys her power over men and uses it

capriciously and heartlessly, even to the point of wagering that she will capture their affections; while the soldier is shown deprecating, humble, almost boobyish in his attempts to please her. When we next see them the Duchess has become languishing and gentle, and a new tone creeps into her lover's speeches. He becomes suspicious and exacting; he is furious on learning that he has been made the subject of a wager; and when he discovers his Duchess—innocent of real offence—in another man's arms, he vows a terrible revenge. He has her kidnapped and taken to his rooms, and there again he appears in a new light, as an implacable and cruel executioner of what he calls justice. He proposes to punish her by branding her on the forehead, and so stamping her as his property; and she—the beauty so proud and dainty in the first act—is now transformed into an amorous hysterical creature who welcomes the idea of bearing his brand before the world, because it will testify to her affection for him. The fierceness of his anger is disarmed, but he refuses to believe any of her protestations, and leaves her sobbing and abased on the floor. Three years pass, and we find the Duchess a novice preparing to take the veil, and acting the penitent till her lover once more arrives on the scene—this time remorseful, loud in declaration of his love, and distracted when he is told by the Mother-Superior of the convent that "Sister Teresa" is dead. He insists on seeing her body, and the Duchess is brought in on a bier, over which the soldier raves in a delirium of grief and threatens to kill himself, till the lady rises from her supposed death-bed and flings her arms round his neck.

Such is the preposterous story. The fortunes of the play were scarcely improved by a mistake made in the casting of the heroine's part. Miss Maxine Elliott is an actress with an attractive stage-presence, but she has no capacity for suggesting the manner of the *grande dame*. She was fairly effective, however, in the later passages of the drama. Mr. Waller looked picturesque in Napoleonic uniform, but could not reconcile the audience to the inconsistencies of the hero.

SHAKESPEARE AT STRATFORD.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 21st, Miss Geneviève Ward appeared as Volumnia in 'Coriolanus.' This old favourite excelled herself in her part. Mr. Benson is always popular, but that night he produced a finer Coriolanus even than usual, though he lost some power in two passages through the monotonous rise and fall of his voice. The Menenius Agrippa of Mr. H. O. Nicholson was delightful; and the two Tribunes of the people, Mr. E. A. Warburton and Mr. Murray Carrington, made themselves sufficiently objectionable in their parts to excuse Coriolanus anything. The crowds were realistic enough to wake Rome, though one missed the mellow voice of the late Mr. Weir as the First Citizen.

The evening of Wednesday saw an unusual combination. A little melodrama, 'A Midnight Bridal,' had been dramatized from Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe's story by Mrs.

F. R. Benson and Mr. H. O. Nicholson. Improbable as the incidents are, even for Scotland, there were some good situations in the piece, which is dated 1749, four years after Culloden. The performers filled their parts satisfactorily, but the chief event was the reappearance of Miss Elinor Aickin as a nurse.

After a ten minutes' interval the piece of the evening, 'The Belle's Stratagem,' opened. It somewhat resembles 'The Country Girl' of last season, but it gave opportunities of wilder mirth, approaching farce, of a very different nature from that of Shakespeare. Mr. Benson appeared as Doricourt, doing two exhausting parts in one day, and made the latter even more exhausting than he need have done. His acrobatic madness kept the audience in a roar. Mrs. Benson as Letitia Hardy, in assuming her gaucherie in order to disgust Doricourt, was also a little extravagant, especially in the matter of sweetmeats. Little Flutter was rendered by Mr. H. O. Nicholson with an inimitable combination of nature and art. Saville (Mr. F. G. Worlock) made a pleasing friend, guardian, and anti-plotter; and Courtall, the heavy villain of the piece, played by Mr. Murray Carrington, became, when his villainy was frustrated, as dancing mad as Mr. Benson. The prettiest scenes were the two minuets gracefully performed by the chief characters. Miss Olive Noble rendered Lady Frances Touchwood with dignity and grace; and Mrs. Rackett had a lively exponent in Miss Helen Haye. It was wonderful that many of the performers should act so freshly in two plays (some of them in three) in one day.

The special performances began on the forenoon of Thursday, April 22nd, with four of the long cycle of the Chester Mystery Plays. These were not performed in the ancient manner, on movable wagons in the open air, but much of the old-world atmosphere was retained. They were given in the ancient Guildhall where Shakespeare might have seen them performed in his youth (though they were strictly forbidden after he came to dwell at New Place, over the way). The end furthest from the door was slightly raised, and the walls hung with painted cloths; while a little recess, curtained off, did for the stable and manger. Entrances and exits were made through the hangings, or by the door opening into the Pedagogue's Court. The costumes were superintended by Miss Jennie Moore, with careful attention to ancient use. The Biblical story, arranged on simple lines (it is supposed by Ralph Higden in the fourteenth century), was given in episodes: 'The Salutation Play,' 'The Shepherds' Play,' 'The Kings' Play,' and 'The Slaying of the Innocents.' No names of performers were supplied, and the whole was given in a reverent spirit.

Seldom could the action be said to rise much above posing and declamation; but a true dramatic effect was gained when the quarrel among the Shepherds preceded the angelic announcement of "Peace upon earth, and goodwill to man"; and the Herod of 'The Kings' Play' and 'The Slaying of the Innocents' was forcible. The compiler made him a Mohammedan, a tyrant, a blasphemer, a ranter; but he was, after all, a real man, and, as such, was the original of the strong characters of the sixteenth century, who led up to Marlowe's 'Tamburlaine.' Mr. Arthur Goodsell deserves great credit for his arrangement of the plays, and the occasional vocal music by unseen performers.

On the same evening 'Hamlet' was acted, the name part being taken by Mr. Matheson Lang, who gave a carefully

studied rendering. There was a good deal of cutting, some of it regrettable. Mr. Lang has not fettered himself wholly by conventional notions of the part, and has suggested some new points in his rendering. He seems to act up to the conception that Hamlet's madness, at first put on as a veil, became a real infliction. His elocution was fresh, varied, and impressive.

Miss Margaret Halstan made a charming Ophelia, and in the mad scene with her flowers was especially touching. Mr. H. O. Nicholson as Polonius, and Mr. F. G. Worlock as Laertes acted skilfully. Gertrude the Queen was played by Miss Helen Haye with some dignity, but no originality. Mr. Nicholson was resuscitated from the slain Polonius to reappear as the Gravedigger. That did not suit his humour or his voice so well. Mr. Murray Carrington was Horatio and rendered that pleasant part effectively. The house was better filled than at the previous performances.

On Friday evening, the Birthday, for the revival of 'Cymbeline,' the house was filled in every corner. The title-role was filled by Mr. E. A. Warburton effectively. Imogen was well sustained by Miss Margaret Halstan. The guileful Queen and stepmother was acted skilfully by Miss Helen Haye. Of the four chief male parts, Mr. H. O. Nicholson played Cloten so pleasantly and humorously as to cause regret for his decapitation. Posthumus Leonatus was performed by Mr. Benson himself, who did not seem so much at ease in this part as he is wont to be. Iachimo, the villain of the play, was rendered by Mr. Cyril Keightley impressively. The Pisanio of Mr. Murray Carrington showed careful insight. Guiderius and Arviragus (Mr. F. G. Worlock and Mr. Guy Rathbone) made a good pair of brethren for Imogen, but their chant over her dead body might have been considerably improved.

The play was a little hurried, for there is generally some speechmaking on the stage after the acting is over on the Birthday. On this occasion the Mayor came on the stage, and cordially welcomed the visitors, chief among whom was the American Ambassador; warmly thanked Mr. Benson for all he had done for Shakespeare and the Memorial Theatre; and expressed the regret of himself and of Stratford at the loss of their old friend Mr. Weir. He also alluded to the great loss the Memorial Committee had sustained by the death of Mr. Charles Flower. Mr. Benson in his peasant's dress replied suitably.

On Saturday Mr. Benson had an unusually heavy day, taking two principal parts, both strenuous. In the afternoon he performed King Henry V., a part he delights in, with all the enthusiasm of the youthful King. The Fluellen of Mr. Moffat Johnston had a humour of its own, but it did not carry the audience away as it was wont to do in this theatre. The Pistol of Mr. E. A. Warburton was rather heavy, and the character of Nym hardly gave Mr. H. O. Nicholson his chance. Charles VI. of France was creditably represented by Mr. F. G. Worlock, and Lewis the Dauphin by Mr. Murray Carrington. But the palm must be given to the performers on the English side as actors as well as soldiers. Katharine was rendered brightly by Miss Olive Noble; and Mrs. Quickly is one of Miss Elinor Aickin's special parts. Miss Leah Hanman gave a delightful performance of the sprightly boy. The play was well set on, and the battle scene represented by a *tableau vivant*.

In the evening Mr. Benson performed Richard III. He somewhat exaggerates the bodily defects of Richard to harmonize with the scorn of his enemies, and he shows how

these defects had somewhat moulded his character. Mr. H. O. Nicholson did the best he could for Edward IV.; and Mr. Otho Stuart interested the audience with his rendering of the unfortunate Duke of Clarence. Mr. Murray Carrington made the Duke of Buckingham rather too fresh and ingenuous to be "the other self" of such a one as Richard III. The "little princes" always evoke sympathy, but the younger, Richard, Duke of York, is made the more attractive in the representation by Miss Hanman. None of the other actors attained special success. The group of unfortunate royal ladies had all some claim to distinction.

The work of the second week began with 'The Merchant of Venice.' Those who knew Mr. Ainley was coming down to play in it expected he would be the Bassanio, but he took Shylock. Made up massively, he acted the Jew thoughtfully, without exaggeration, and without ranting. Mr. Murray Carrington's Antonio was exceptionally fine. Mr. Cyril Keightley played the penniless lover with personal charm. Miss Constance Collier was Portia. The play was well set on, though somewhat over contracted, even in some of the favourite scenes. 'The Belle's Stratagem' was repeated in the evening.

'Macbeth' was down for Tuesday afternoon, to be played "in curtains" by Mr. Arthur Boucher and Miss Violet Vanbrugh; but through some alteration in Mr. Boucher's other arrangements this performance fell through.

'Richard II.' was the piece for the evening, in which the title-rôle is one of Mr. Benson's special studies. The rest of the company played well up to him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. L. P.—E. D.—F. P.—C. J. F.—E. H. B.—Received.

J. O. (N.S.W.).—Not suitable for us.

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